Foreign Broadcast Information Service

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-214
Monday
8 November 1993

Daily Report
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FBIS-EAS-93-214 CONTENTS *8 November 1993*

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NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

'Source': Hosokawa Plans To Visit U.S. in Feb *[KYODO]* 1
'Objective Criterion' for Insurance Opposed *[KYODO]* 1
Ministry Official 'Perplexed' by U.S. Proposal *[KYODO]* 1
Chip Manufacturers Respond to U.S. Demand *[KYODO]* 1
Poll on Expectations for Relations With U.S. *[KYODO]* 2
Hosokawa Departs for ROK for Summit Talks *[KYODO]* 2
  Returns From Summit Talks 7 Nov *[KYODO]* 2
Official: Hosokawa's Apology Included DPRK *[KYODO]* 3
BOJ Plans To Help Financial Reforms in SRV *[KYODO]* 3
Red Army Appeals to PLO To Fight for Palestine *[KYODO]* 3
Refinery Project With Saudi Arabia Discontinued *[KYODO]* 4
  'Differing Views on Prospects' *[KYODO]* 4
Ways To Aid Burmese Dissidents Discussed *[KYODO]* 4
Hata on UN Role, NAFTA, EC Trade Issues *[Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 1 Nov]* 4
Ainu Leader Raises Threat of Independence *[KYODO]* 5
Ozawa Acknowledges Receiving Money From Kajima *[KYODO]* 6
Additional Bribery Charge for Ex-Mayor of Sendai *[KYODO]* 6
Hosokawa Urges Discussion of Reform Compromise *[KYODO]* 6
Coalition, LDP Discuss Reform Bill Compromise *[KYODO]* 7
LDP-Backed Fujita Wins Hiroshima Election *[KYODO]* 7
Hosokawa Urged To Reject Open Rice Market *[KYODO]* 7
  Hiraiwa Comments on Report *[KYODO]* 8
1993 Rice Prices Reportedly Increased 9% *[KYODO]* 8
Panel Urges Deregulation, Rice Market Opening *[KYODO]* 9
Vice Transport Minister Holds News Conference *[KYODO]* 9
Ministry Pledges 'Sincere' Deregulation Efforts *[KYODO]* 10
No More Pump-Priming Measures Said Considered *[KYODO]* 10
'Murky Economic Prospects' Perplex Businesses *[KYODO]* 10
Editors Complain About 'Punitive' Measures *[KYODO]* 10

North Korea

Daily Denounces U.S.-ROK Military Conference *[Pyongyang Radio]* 11
Kim Yong-sam's Remarks to Aspin Denounced *[KCNA]* 12
Radio Says North Ready for Both Dialogue, War *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
South 'Rulers' Said To Oppose Reunification *[KCNA]* 14
Envoy to Russia Holds Briefing on UN Resolution 14
  'Self-Defensive Measures' Planned *[Pyongyang Radio]* 14
  Envoy Calls Resolution 'Unjust' *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
PRC CPPCC Vice Chairman, Delegation Arrive *[KCNA]* 15
  Delegation Lays Wreaths *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
  Kim Il-song Receives Delegation *[KCNA]* 15
Daily Says Japan Must Compensate Korean People *[KCNA]* 16
Asian Meeting on 'Comfort Women' Held in Tokyo *[KCNA]* 16
Symposium on Japan's Postwar Settlement Opens *[KCNA]* 16
Yi In-mo Meets With Visiting Cuban Jurist *[KCNA]* 17
Kang Song-san Congratulates Algerian Premier *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
SPA Chairman Meets With Zambian Delegation *[KCNA]* 17

Tanzania, Uganda Figures Condemn IAEA Letter *[KCNA]* 17
DCRK Founding Proposal Supported in Congo *[KCNA]* 18
Nepalese Party Leader Supports Unity Plan *[KCNA]* 18
Petitions Signed in Lebanon for Reunification *[KCNA]* 18
Leaders' Guidance Called 'Decisive Factor' *[KCNA]* 18
Kim Chong-il Thanks Functionaries, Workers *[KCNA]* 19
Preparations Underway for Municipal Elections *[KCNA]* 19
Daily on Pyongyang as Capital of Ancient Korea *[KCNA]* 20
Yongmun Cave To Be Developed as Tourist Resort *[KCNA]* 20

South Korea

President, Japanese Prime Minister Hold Summit 21
- Japanese Prime Minister Arrives *[Seoul Radio]* 21
- Summit Talks Begin in Kyongju *[Seoul Radio]* 21
- Talks Held in 'Friendly Atmosphere' *[YONHAP]* 21
- Hosokawa Expresses 'Sorrow' *[YONHAP]* 22
- Leaders Prefer Dialogue on DPRK *[KYODO]* 23
- Hosokawa Cited on Domestic Issues *[KYODO]* 23
- Kim Yong-sam Delivers Dinner Speech *[THE KOREA HERALD 7 Nov]* 23
- Joint News Conference Held 7 Nov *[Seoul Radio]* 24
- Kim May Visit Japan Next Spring *[KYODO]* 26
- Hosokawa Departs After Summit *[YONHAP]* 26
- Foreign Minister Assesses Summit *[Seoul Radio]* 27
- Political Parties Evaluate Talks *[YONHAP]* 27
- South Koreans Polled on Outcome *[YONHAP]* 28
- YONHAP Analyzes Visit Results 28

Media Sources Note Clinton Remarks on DPRK 29
- YONHAP Cites Clinton Remarks 29
- HANGUK ILBO Reports on Interview *[8 Nov]* 29
- Newspapers Note Remarks on DPRK *[CHOSON ILBO, etc.]* 29

Kim Yong-sam: Time for Deadline on DPRK Issue *[YONHAP]* 30
North Says U.S. Making 'One-Sided Demands' *[YONHAP]* 30
Defections From DPRK to China Said Rising *[Seoul Radio]* 30
North Reportedly To Ask China for Food Aid *[Seoul Radio]* 31
DPRK Envoy's Return to PRC Dispels 'Rumor' *[CHUNGANG ILBO 8 Nov]* 31
Troupe Led by Deng Xiaoping's Son on Visit 31
- Daily Outlines Activities in Seoul *[THE KOREA TIMES 6 Nov]* 31
- Troupe Performs 7 Nov *[Seoul Radio]* 31
- Troupe Visits KBS President *[Seoul Radio]* 32

Papers Carry Editorials on UN Resolution *[CHUNGANG ILBO, etc.]* 32

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Cambodia

Lao Premier, Delegation on Official Visit 34
- Chea Sim Receives Lao Premier *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 34
- AKP Provides Details on Talks 34
- Joint Communique Signed *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 34
- 'Text' of Joint Communique *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 35
- Comparison on Communique *[Vientiane Radio]* 36
- Lao Delegation Leaves *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 36

Chea Sim, Ranariddh Meet Japanese Official *[AKP]* 36
Sihanouk Thanks Khieu Samphan for Support *[Radio VGNUFC]* 37
Government Keeps Door Open for Khmer Rouge *[AKP]* 37
Antitank Mine Kills Seven Government Soldiers *[AFP]* 37

Indonesia

Singapore Prime Minister in Jakarta on Visit 38

  - Alatas, Goh Discuss APEC *[Jakarta Radio]* 38
  - Goh Terms APEC 'Vital' *[Singapore Radio]* 38
  - Further on Discussions *[Jakarta Radio]* 38
- Daily Says 'Too Early' for Economic Community *[SUARA PEMBARUAN 27 Oct]* 38
- MP Reminds Golkar of Critical Military Role *[THE JAKARTA POST 27 Oct]* 39

Laos

- Vientiane Reports Premier's Visit to Cambodia *[Vientiane Radio]* 40
  - Premier Returns Home 7 Nov *[Vientiane Radio]* 41
- Cambodian Officials Thank Prime Minister *[Vientiane Radio]* 41
- Daily Hails 'Success' of Le Duc Anh Visit *[Vientiane Radio]* 41
- SRV Group Meets With Vientiane Officials *[Vientiane Radio]* 41

Philippines

- Officials Preview President's U.S. Visit *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 3 Nov]* 42
- Government Cracks Down on IPR Piracy Cases *[AFP]* 42
- Further on Progress in Government-MNLF Talks 43
  - Ramos Lauds Progress *[MANILA BULLETIN 3 Nov]* 43
  - Ramos Calls Talks Recess *[MANILA STANDARD 3 Nov]* 44
  - Cease-Fire Agreement Signed *[AFP]* 45
  - Alatas Praises Agreement *[Jakarta Radio]* 45

Thailand

- Libyan Government Dismisses Thai Workers 45
  - Work in Weapons Plants Denied *[Bangkok Radio]* 45
  - Foreign Ministry Statement *[Radio VOFA]* 46
- Group Criticizes New U.S. Tuna Standards *[BANGKOK POST 8 Nov]* 46
- Ministry Proposes 'Four-Range' Space Program *[Bangkok International]* 46
- Deportation of Lao Refugees Called 'Imminent' *[THE NATION 6 Nov]* 47
  - American Hmong Arrested *[THE SUNDAY POST 7 Nov]* 47
- Chuan Receives DPRK Deputy Prime Minister *[Bangkok International]* 47
- NSC Chief Departs to Saudi Arabia for Talks *[THE NATION 7 Nov]* 48
- Malaysia Asked To Arrest Separatist Leaders *[Bangkok TV]* 48
- Industry Minister Receives Japanese Official *[Bangkok International]* 48
- House Committee Delegation Visits Cambodia *[BANGKOK POST 6 Nov]* 48
- Burma Grants Eight Companies Fishing Rights *[Bangkok International]* 49

Vietnam

- Embassy 'Vehemently' Condemns Cambodian Killings *[VNA]* 49
- Le Duc Anh Visit To Gauge PRC's Development *[AFP]* 49
- National Assembly Delegation Visits Hungary *[VNA]* 50
- Economic, Trade Ties With CIS States Reviewed *[VNA]* 50
- Nguyen Manh Cam Holds News Conference on Trips *[Hanoi Radio]* 51
- Hanoi Party Committee Delegates Visit Vientiane *[VNA]* 51
- Nong Duc Manh Receives Swedish Parliamentarians *[VNA]* 51
- UN Condemnation of U.S. Embargo on Cuba Viewed *[VNA]* 51
- Sandinist Front Delegates Visit, Meet President *[VNA]* 52
- Economist on Expectations From Donors Conference *[AFP]* 52
- Hanoi Prepares for Vietnam Telecom '93 *[VNA]* 53
- Activities Mark Oct Revolution Anniversary *[VNA]* 53
- National Food Production Statistics Cited *[VNA]* 53
- Rice Production Increase, Food Output Reported *[VNA]* 54
- Doan Khue Addresses Huong Giang Corps Meeting *[Hanoi Radio]* 54
- Nguyen Thi Binh, Le Phuoc Tho Attend Seminar *[VNA]* 54
- Government Approves 3 Forest Protection Projects *[VNA]* 55
- Nov TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN Reviewed *[Hanoi Radio]* 55

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand

Reportage on General Elections Held 6 Nov 57
  National Party Predicted To Win *[AFP]* 57
  Elections Produce No 'Clear Leader' *[AFP]* 57
  Prime Minister Issues Statement *[AFP]* 57
  Absentee Ballots To Play Key Role *[AFP]* 58
  Maori MPs Hold Balance of Power *[AFP]* 58
  Labor Party Seeks Coalition *[Melbourne International]* 59
  MP's Insist No 'Crisis' *[AFP]* 59
  Former Premier Refuses To Help Labor *[AFP]* 59
  Stock Market, Dollar Stabilize *[AFP]* 60
Bolger Not To Attend APEC Meeting in Seattle *[Wellington International]* 60

Japan

'Source': Hosokawa Plans To Visit U.S. in Feb

OW0711071693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's anticipated visit to the United States in early January is likely to be rescheduled for February, a Foreign Ministry source said Sunday [7 November]. The visit would be Hosokawa's third to the U.S. since he first went in September to attend a U.N. General Assembly meeting and met for talks in New York with President Bill Clinton.

Hosokawa's second trip is scheduled for later this month to attend an informal summit meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Seattle on November 19.

The source, noting that the Diet will be in recess in February, said the prime minister's visit would likely take place from February 11 to 13, taking advantage of a Friday national holiday and a subsequent weekend.

Reasons cited for rescheduling Hosokawa's January trip include Clinton's planned visit to Europe at the end of January and the now almost certain extension of the current Diet session well beyond December 15 in order to tackle the Hosokawa administration's political reform proposals.

The third summit meeting between Hosokawa and Clinton is expected to take stock of progress in the two countries' negotiations on a number of trade issues. Also high on the agenda will be a look at the fate of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations in the wake of a December 15 completion deadline.

'Objective Criterion' for Insurance Opposed

OW0811125793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Japan will propose that the share of its insurance market held by foreign companies not be used as a "objective criterion" for assessing market openness in talks with the United States to be held in Washington, government sources said Monday [8 November].

Japan and the U.S. on Tuesday will resume bilateral trade framework talks which will deal mainly with Japanese Government procurement of mainframe computers and supercomputers, medical equipment and telecommunications equipment, insurance, and automobiles and auto parts. In the meeting Japan will also suggest that the insurance talks should be limited to areas in which both governments can act, the sources said.

In the previous round of working-level talks in Tokyo in October, the U.S. requested that Japan set foreign share goals in its insurance market as objective criteria to gauge the openness of the market.

In the upcoming talks, Japan will maintain that a market share is determined by a balance between sellers and buyers and cannot be employed by the two governments as an objective criterion, the sources said.

Japan will also propose that the U.S. abolish various regulations on the acquisitions of licenses by Japanese and other nations' insurers in the U.S. market, they said.

Ministry Official 'Perplexed' by U.S. Proposal

OW0511035293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—A top Construction Ministry official said Friday [5 November] he was perplexed by a U.S. proposal that Japan conclude a bilateral agreement to allow the monitoring of foreign access to the Japanese public works projects. Reports from Washington said a Commerce Department official made the proposal, expressing hope that such an accord would replace an existing arrangement which allows foreign firms to bid in a limited number of public works projects in Japan.

The Japanese official also said that if the proposal involved numerical targets for foreign access to the Japanese market, as proposed by the U.S. in recent bilateral negotiations, it would be unacceptable.

Another ministry official said the U.S. proposal would conflict with bilateral efforts to reform the Japanese bidding system for public works projects and to open the Japanese market.

Chip Manufacturers Respond to U.S. Demand

OW0611081193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0611 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Japanese semiconductor manufacturers are moving to expand production of four-megabit dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips to meet surging demand resulting from a U.S. personal computer sales boom, industry sources said Saturday [6 November]. NEC Corp., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Hitachi Ltd. are among the manufacturers intent on increasing production of the chips commonly used in personal computers.

The U.S. personal computer sales war is intensifying and more powerful memory chips are required for computers with the latest operating system.

NEC's three semiconductor plants, which are normally shut down for about a week during the New Year's holiday season, will only shut down the first three days of the year, the sources said. They said the company has already proposed the plan to its labor union.

In addition, the plants will increase their total monthly production capacity to 10 million DRAMs by next March from the current nine million, the sources said.

Mitsubishi Electric, meanwhile, plans to increase production by reducing idle time of its DRAM assembly lines, they said. They said the company has no plans to reduce holidays.

Hitachi, the top Japanese manufacturer of four-megabit DRAMs, hopes to expand its monthly production to 10 million by the end of the year and to 11 million by next March from the present 9.5 million.

Toshiba Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. are also working on plans to increase DRAM production, the sources said.

Poll on Expectations for Relations With U.S.

OW0711031293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0247 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—Roughly half of the Japanese and Americans polled expect bilateral relations to strengthen in the future in the post-Cold War era, a joint survey conducted by a Japanese daily and a U.S. pollster showed Sunday [7 November]. Japan's largest daily, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, and the Gallup Organization carried out a joint survey on overall Japan-U.S. relations from late September to early October among 2,128 Japanese and 990 Americans.

Of respondents in the United States, 36.5 percent believe current bilateral relations are "very good" or "good," up 10 percentage points from the previous year, while the figure among Japanese was 29.5 percent, almost unchanged from the year before.

The survey also found that 12.3 percent of U.S. respondents consider relations "poor," down 6 points from the year before, while the number for Japanese was 22.3 percent, down 3 points from the previous year.

Of the Japanese surveyed, 46.9 percent say that bilateral relations will strengthen in the future, exceeding the 28.6 percent who expect them to weaken.

In the United States, 48.9 percent of those responding see relations becoming stronger, also surpassing the 23.5 percent who expect them to become weaker.

The survey also showed 29.9 percent of the Japanese expect bilateral economic relations will get better, while 44.0 percent of Americans held the same view. In Japan, 25.6 percent of respondents said that economic relations will get worse, while 21.3 percent of the U.S. respondents took a similar view.

Of U.S. respondents, 41.0 percent said that the corporate activities of Japanese firms in the United States have a positive influence on the U.S. economy and society, while 42.4 percent responded negatively.

The YOMIURI said that the U.S. public appears to have adopted a friendlier attitude toward Japan, compared with last year's survey. The poll has been conducted annually since 1978.

Hosokawa Departs for ROK for Summit Talks

OW0611040693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa left here for South Korea on Saturday [6 November] for summit talks with President Kim Yong-sam.

After arriving at the southern Korean city of Pusan, the premier and his entourage will proceed to the ancient capital of Kyongju and hold summit talks with the South Korean leader at a hotel in the evening. At the meeting, Hosokawa will reiterate Japan's remorse and apology for its colonial rule over the Korean peninsula from 1910 to 1945, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

The get-to-know-you meeting precedes what will be a briefer encounter between them in Seattle on November 19 and 20 at an informal summit of government leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

Hosokawa and Kim, each regarded as a standard-bearer of political reform efforts, will exchange views on their political philosophies and the future course of friendly and cooperative bilateral relations, the officials said. They will also talk about such issues as North Korea's suspected nuclear weapon development, Russia's dumping of radioactive waste into the Sea of Japan and the bilateral trade imbalance in favor of Japan.

On Saturday night, Hosokawa will attend a dinner party to be hosted by Kim and hold a breakfast meeting with the South Korean leader on Sunday morning. He will return to Japan on Sunday afternoon after finishing a joint news conference with Kim.

Returns From Summit Talks 7 Nov

OW0711050593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0453 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa returned to Tokyo on Sunday [7 November] afternoon after a two-day stay in South Korea's historic city of Kyongju, where he met with President Kim Yong-sam. In the talks on Saturday, Hosokawa and Kim agreed to build new and future-oriented relations between their two countries by looking squarely at the past.

In a meeting with Kim on Saturday and a joint news conference on Sunday, Hosokawa repeated Japan's apology and remorse to South Korea for its past colonial rule of the Korean peninsula.

The talks were the first between Kim, who took office in February, and Hosokawa, who became prime minister in August.

The meeting was designed to give the two leaders a chance to know each other before a summit meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Seattle on November 19 and 20.

Official: Hosokawa's Apology Included DPRK

OW0811144893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1417 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's apology for Japan's past colonial rule of the Korean peninsula during his weekend visit to South Korea was also directed toward North Korea, a top Foreign Ministry official said Monday [8 November].

Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito told a news conference that Hosokawa "without doubt" also thought of North Korea when expressing remorse in talks with South Korean President Kim Yong-sam over Japan's conduct during its 35-year colonial rule. But asked if the premier will offer similarly concrete apologies to other countries invaded by Japanese troops during the Pacific war, Saito said Hosokawa's statement should not be judged by its suitability as a precedent.

Foreign Ministry officials lauded Hosokawa's apology as the most explicit to date compared with what Japanese Government leaders have said in the past.

BOJ Plans To Help Financial Reforms in SRV

OW0611081293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—The Bank of Japan will assist Vietnam in reforming its financial system at the request of the Vietnamese Government, central bank officials said Saturday [6 November]. The officials said a senior official, who has yet to be chosen, will be dispatched to Hanoi for a year from December to help promote modernization of the country's financial system.

It will be the first time for the central bank to station a senior official overseas for such a period, they said.

The Vietnamese Government has asked the central bank to help in the reorganization of the country's financial systems as part of its efforts to establish a market economy, the officials said.

Tetsuji Tanaka, counselor of the bank's International Department, was sent to Kyrgyzstan of the former Soviet Union in late October to participate in the country's economic transformation under a project led by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The officials said similar requests have been made from countries in Southeast Asia and the Oceanic region, and the bank is prepared to respond to such requests as much as possible.

Red Army Appeals to PLO To Fight for Palestine

OW0811134093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1316 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—The Japanese Red Army terrorist group appealed to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on Monday [8 November] to wage an armed struggle to secure an independent Palestinian state, and vowed to join the fight.

The leftist guerrilla group, responsible for several international terrorist attacks including the 1972 massacre at Lod Airport in Tel Aviv, issued the appeal in a message sent from abroad to a party in Tokyo commemorating the publication of a book on the Japanese group. "We recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate body representing the Palestine people and will fight alongside the PLO, until the day of victory comes to found a Palestinian state," the message said.

The message was distributed to attendants at the party by persons who maintain communications with the group.

The new book is an assortment of manuscripts from Red Army members in Japanese jails, such as Osamu Maruoka who is now on trial on charges of hijacking two Japanese planes in the 1970s, and members still at large overseas.

The message marked the first time for the Japanese Red Army to renew its support for the PLO following a pact in September between the PLO and Israel to mutually recognize each other's right to exist peacefully. The Lebanon-based group is closely linked with the militant Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a PLO faction said to be the second largest within the PLO.

The message condemned the coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa for pushing for electoral system reforms, which it alleged would allow the Diet to nullify Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution. The article bans overseas deployment of Japanese military forces.

The Red Army urged the coalition government, which has six SDP members in its cabinet, to "set the course of the nation on the basis of Article 9." Japanese security officials warned that the Japanese Red Army may resume their terrorist activities "under the disguise of other organizations' names."

Refinery Project With Saudi Arabia Discontinued

OW0811003193 Tokyo KYODO in English 2336 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—A Japan-Saudi Arabia plan to build oil refineries in both nations will be discontinued because of fading prospects for profitability, industry sources said Monday [8 November]. Japanese investors involved in the project will announce cancellation early this week, the sources said.

Under a joint agreement struck in May 1991, the two sides said they would join forces to construct oil facilities capable of refining 450,000 barrels of oil per day, or 10 percent of domestic production, in Japan and 300,000 barrels in Saudi Arabia.

Five investors planned to participate in the 1 trillion yen project, including the state-run Saudi Aramco, Nippon Oil Co., and Nikko Kyodo Co. The project had received strong backing from Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), which hoped it would boost bilateral ties, but a feasibility study started in 1992 showed the plan would not be profitable.

The study estimated that the Japanese refinery alone would cost at least 500 billion yen, while falling crude oil prices and Japan's prolonged recession further discouraged investors.

'Differing Views on Prospects'

OW0811123793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—A group of Japanese and Saudi Arabian companies has agreed to call off a 1 trillion yen oil refinery project because of differing views on prospects, Japanese participants said Monday [8 November].

The project was to involve three Japanese oil concerns—Nippon Oil Co., Nikko Kyodo Co. and Arabian Oil Co.—along with Caltex Petroleum Corp. of the United States and the state-run Saudi Aramco. Under an agreement struck in May 1991, the five concerns were to build three oil refineries in Japan with a total capacity of 450,000 barrels per day, or 10 percent of Japan's domestic production, and a 300,000-barrel per day facility in Saudi Arabia.

The Japanese participants said they decided to dissolve a company that was set up in June 1992 to study the feasibility of the project. According to those familiar with the project, Nippon Oil had been in support of the project, but Nikko Kyodo had become reluctant to join because of concerns about profitability.

They said Japan's prolonged economic slump and slack demand for oil products would make it difficult for the project to turn in a profit. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry had supported the project, hoping it would boost bilateral ties and help secure a stable oil supply in the long term.

Ways To Aid Burmese Dissidents Discussed

OW0711112193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Kyoto, Nov. 7 KYODO—Over 40 activists from six countries on Sunday [7 November] discussed in Kyoto ways to help displaced Myanmarese [Burmese] at the country's border areas and agreed to try to stop plans to build dams there. The meeting, held in a Kyoto rural retreat and led by the Nara-based Burmese Relief Center-Japan, discussed ways to raise more funds to help refugees and dissidents who fled military persecution into malarial jungles.

Participants agreed to take action to stop the building of the eight proposed dams along the Salween River that flows partly along the Thai-Myanmar [Burma] border, the group said. Electric Power Development Co., a state-financed Japanese electric power firm, is involved in the building of the dams. The dams would "destroy the livelihood of thousands of indigenous people and flood vast tracts of tropical forests," it said.

The group said it will urge the Japanese company to stop its involvement in building the dams.

The group condemned Myanmar's State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) which seized power in a 1988 coup, and called for the unconditional release of opposition leader and Nobel peace prize laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest since July 1989.

Hata on UN Role, NAFTA, EC Trade Issues

PM0511094293 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 93 p 15

[Interview with Foreign Minister Tsutomo Hata by written questions and answers, granted to DIARIO DE NOTICIAS and PUBLICO; date not given]

[Excerpt] [introductory passage omitted] [DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] How do you view Japan's role in the post-Cold War period and in the framework of the new international order?

[Hata] Today, international situations are much more unforeseeable and flexible. In view of its responsibility as an international power, Japan should play a more active role than ever in resolving problems worldwide. Therefore, Japan will conduct more active diplomacy in the following fields: Maintaining sustainable and noninflationary growth of the world economy; promoting the strengthening of the United Nations, the Japanese contribution to the United Nations, and arms control and reduction; aid for the developing countries and for the former socialist countries; and the resolution of global problems, such as that of the world environment.

[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] Is Japan prepared to shoulder greater responsibility in the United Nations, especially at the level of the permanent members of the Security Council?

[Hata] It is natural that Japan, if it becomes a Security Council member in the future, should do everything possible within its responsibility, fulfilling the world's expectations of Japan. There are several areas where it could make a contribution, and Japan is prepared actively to make a greater contribution in the following areas: Participation in the nonmilitary area, such as aid for refugees, economic cooperation, and the environment; efforts in the area of nonproliferation and arms reduction; financial contribution for peacekeeping activities; and active participation in peacekeeping operations, in accordance with the Japanese Constitution's provisions.

[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] What is your stance on the EC and NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement]?

[Hata] The EC, which inaugurated the integrated market at the beginning of this year and has the European Union treaty about to enter into force, will hold an increasingly preponderant economic position in the international community. Japan regards as very positive the strengthening of the European economy through the integrated market, which will make an important contribution to the international community, but it is essential that the EC adopt an open policy toward the non-Community countries. Europe is suffering a grave economic recession, and negative economic growth is expected in the 12 EC countries in 1993—an unprecedented occurrence in the past 18 years. I hope that the EC's trade policy will not lapse into protectionism because of these economic difficulties.

[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] What about NAFTA?

[Hata] Considering the North American region's enormous influence on the Asian and Pacific Ocean region, I am convinced that NAFTA will have a considerable influence on Japanese-U.S. bilateral relations and on the Asian countries' economic development. At the same time, I believe that NAFTA, if its setting up presupposes a real stimulation and liberalization of the North American region's economy, will make a great contribution to maintaining and further developing the world economy and the multilateral trade system. Japan is accordingly following very closely the course of the debate on NAFTA in the U.S. Congress.

Japan is asking the United States and other member countries to take great care that the setting up of NAFTA is not synonymous with creating new barriers in the areas of international trade and investment.

[DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] Will the new Japanese Government change its stance on East Timor?

[Hata] I have been informed that a process of an exchange of views on East Timor is under way at the level of the foreign ministers of Portugal and Indonesia, through the UN secretary general's mediation. Japan's stance on this issue is that, in view of the fact that Indonesia is actually governing East Timor, the Japanese Government will support the UN secretary general's mediation on the issue of sovereignty over Timor, and follow the negotiation between the two countries through that mediation. For the present, Japan is not considering the possibility of changing this stance.

Ainu Leader Raises Threat of Independence

OW0611123093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Ainu leader Giichi Nomura urged the government Saturday [6 November] to swiftly pass legislation aimed at preserving Ainu culture or face demands for total independence.

Nomura, head of the Ainu Association of Hokkaido, also called for a revision of history books to explain how 18th century Japan colonized Ainu Moshiri—the homeland of his ancestors known today as Hokkaido. "We are not considering declaring independence but everybody should be aware that we have not ruled out the possibility," Nomura told a symposium marking the U.N. International Year of the World's Indigenous People.

Nomura said the new coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa appears to be more supportive of Ainu demands than the Liberal Democratic Party government, which sat on the proposed legislation for five years before it was swept from power after the July general election.

"Our demands are realistic. For the past 130 years Japanese society did not respect Ainu as human beings. All we are saying is please treat us as equals," Nomura said.

Nomura said he hopes parliament would take up the legislation during the next regular Diet session, which opens in January.

The proposed law would help preserve Ainu culture, guarantee human rights and provide economic opportunities. It would replace the 1899 former Aboriginal Protection Act, which sought to assimilate the Ainu as the Meiji government sent Japanese to settle on and develop the northernmost of Japan's four main islands.

Nomura said the government should also teach school children about Ainu history, instead of trying to hide how his people were conquered.

There is also evidence that Ainu once lived in parts of Honshu, the largest of Japan's major islands.

Today, the Ainu association estimates the Ainu population at 50,000—accounting for well under 1 percent of

Japan's total population of 124 million. There are only about 30 native speakers of Ainu, most of them in their 80s.

Ozawa Acknowledges Receiving Money From Kajima

OW0511082793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Ichiro Ozawa, co-leader of the ruling coalition party Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], acknowledged Friday [5 November] receiving 5 million yen from scandal-ridden Kajima Corp. late last year but said it was a legal political donation. Ozawa told reporters his office is examining details of the contribution and he will reveal the results of the probe later.

The leading daily ASAHI SHIMBUN said in its Friday morning editions that Shinji Kiyoyama, 67, a senior vice president of the major construction company, gave the 5 million yen to Ozawa at the politician's office in Tokyo in December last year.

The ASAHI said Kiyoyama, who is under arrest on suspicion of bribing then Gov. Fujio Takeuchi of Ibaraki Prefecture, admitted to prosecutors that Kajima had given Ozawa donations of 5 million yen twice a year—in mid-summer and at the year-end—for two or three years.

The Political Fund Control Law sets a ceiling of 1.5 million yen for donations a politician can receive from any single individual or corporation.

The Japanese Communist Party (JCP) said Friday that the party will demand that Ozawa be summoned to the Diet as a sworn witness to testify over an allegation that he instructed Shinseito officials to underreport funds granted for the party's official candidates in the July general election.

A commercial TV network said that Ozawa instructed party officials to report to prefectural election management committees as 5 million yen the sums of 20 million yen distributed to the candidates.

Iwao Teramae, chairman of the JCP's Diet Affairs Committee, told reporters that the allegation means Ozawa may have violated the Public Office Election Law.

Ozawa, former Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) secretary general, bolted the LDP in June to form Shinseito, the second-largest force in the seven-party coalition parties.

Kajima also gave sums of up to 10 million yen twice a year to fallen LDP political kingpin Shin Kanemaru and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at mid-summer and the year-end, sources said.

Ozawa was instrumental in inaugurating the coalition government led by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa following LDP defeat in the July 18 election for the House of Representatives.

Additional Bribery Charge for Ex-Mayor of Sendai

OW0711095593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO—Prosecutors on Sunday [7 November] filed additional bribery charge against former Sendai Mayor Toru Ishii in a widening scandal implicating heads of local autonomous bodies and large construction companies. The indictment said Ishii, 67, then mayor, accepted a 20 million yen bribe from major contractor Taisei Corp. around November 25 last year in exchange for favorable treatment over public works projects.

The Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office also slapped additional bribery charges on Ishii's aide and businessman, Mitsuo Moriya, 65, and two Taisei officials—Takashi Hashimoto, 57, and Takaaki Wada, 57.

Ishii is already being tried on charges of accepting 100 million yen in bribes from four other construction companies—Hazama Corp. Shimizu Corp., Nishimatsu Construction Co. and Mitsui Construction Co.

Moriya, former deputy secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party's Miyagi prefectural chapter, has already been indicted as an accomplice of former Miyagi Gov. Shuntaro Moriya, who was indicted October 18 on charges of taking a 20 million yen bribe from Taisei in late January.

Hashimoto, former vice president of Taisei, and Wada, former head of Taisei's Tohoku regional branch based in Sendai, have also been charged with bribery for sending the 20 million yen to Honma.

The contractors scandal has so far led to the arrest and subsequent indictment of the mayor of Sendai, governors of Ibaraki and Miyagi Prefectures, and the head of Sanwa town in Ibaraki Prefecture. The major contractors accused as bribe senders in the scandal so far included Shimizu, Taisei and Kajima Corp., Japan's three largest construction companies.

Hosokawa Urges Discussion of Reform Compromise

OW0811115293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Monday [8 November] urged Liberal Democratic Party President Yohei Kono to hold talks at an early date to iron out differences over proposed political reform bills. Addressing a political rally attended by the two rival leaders, Hosokawa told Kono, "I want you to comply with my request to create a forum for our bargaining by the end of this week at the latest."

The prime minister's direct appeal followed Kono's statement earlier in the day that he wants a six-member panel, which is comprised of politicians from the two camps, to reach a compromise over the government-proposed bills and the LDP's counterproposals. The panel includes Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa, a close ally of Shinseito co-leader Ichiro Ozawa, and LDP Secretary General Yoshiro Mori.

Speaking at a news conference in Shizuoka Prefecture, Kono ruled out holding talks before the panel strikes a compromise over an LDP-compiled list of 21 demands seeking modifications of the government-proposed political and electoral reform bills.

Kono suggested the LDP may not cooperate with the coalition's bid to secure early passage of the bills unless the coalition assumes greater flexibility in meeting the LDP's demands.

Meanwhile, a senior politician of the seven-party coalition suggested coalition partners may try to railroad the bills through the House of Representatives even at the risk of triggering a brawl on the parliamentary floor. "Even if (the LDP) refused to accept our bills despite our last-ditch efforts, we would not abandon our determination to pass the bills," he said.

Coalition, LDP Discuss Reform Bill Compromise

OW0511140293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1348 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—The seven parties that comprise the coalition government and the opposition Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] started talks Friday [5 November] to seek a compromise over two sets of political reform bill proposals that aim to clean up Japan's political system. Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa, who was appointed as coalition negotiator Monday, told his LDP counterpart Yoshiro Mori the coalition side is ready to make a concession on key points of its bills, party officials said.

Mori, LDP secretary general, however, avoided discussing the matter in detail, saying he would like to set a framework for the negotiations.

The two agreed to meet next Tuesday, the officials said.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa has placed top priority on political reform since he took office in August and indicted he would resign if political reform is not realized by the year-end.

The coalition parties aim to push their bills through the House of Representatives by November 12 and then send them to the House of Councillors to be voted on before Hosokawa's self-imposed, year-end deadline.

Both the government bills and the LDP bills call for an electoral system that combines single-seat constituencies and proportional representation to replace the current multiseat constituency system. But the government bills call for allocating 250 seats to single-seat districts and the same number to proportional representation, while the LDP bills propose 300 seats for constituencies and 171 for proportional representation.

LDP-Backed Fujita Wins Hiroshima Election

OW0711131493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1301 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Hiroshima, Nov. 7 KYODO—Conservative independent Yuzan Fujita beat four contenders to win Sunday's [7 November] Hiroshima gubernatorial election for a four-year term of office, Election Commission officials said.

At 44, Fujita becomes the youngest prefectural governor in Japan, topping Kochi Gov. Daijiro Hashimoto, 46. Backed by the Liberal Democratic Party, Fujita defeated two independents, a communist and a minor party candidate.

Fujita, a former LDP member in the House of Councillors of the Diet, is succeeding the outgoing Governor, Toranosuke Takeshita, who has served three consecutive four-year terms and did not run this time.

Voter turnout was 47.66 percent, up from 34.98 percent four years before, officials said.

The Social Democratic Party, Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party, and the United Social Democratic Party supported Kenji Sugekawa, 54, a former prefectural government official. No major party supported Ikuo Kamei, 60, a former prefectural assembly member.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's Japan New Party, Foreign Minister Tsutom Hata's Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party) and Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura's Sakigake (Harbinger) went on record as saying they are neutral. But during the election campaign, Shinseito backed Fujita while JNP supported Kamei.

Hosokawa Urged To Reject Open Rice Market

OW0811095593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0944 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—Social Democratic Party (SDP) Chairman Tomiichi Murayama on Monday [8 November] urged Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa to reaffirm that Japan will reject international calls to open its rice market to foreign competition. In a statement submitted to the premier, Murayama demanded that the government maintain Diet resolutions opposing the lifting of the rice imports ban, though the December 15 deadline for the completion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks is drawing near.

The SDP is the largest component of the ruling coalition led by Hosokawa.

Japan has opposed the tariffication formula which calls for all nontariff restrictions on agricultural imports, including Japan's ban on rice imports, to be converted to tariffs without exception. However, speculation abounds that the government may accept a higher rice import ceiling than proposed in the global trade talks being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in return for a six-year moratorium on the opening of its rice market.

A proposal by the GATT calls for a minimum access of 3 to 5 percent of Japan's annual rice consumption.

Hiraiwa Comments on Report

OW0811040693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—The head of a private advisory panel to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Monday [8 November] his council is seeking the abolition of Japan's rice import restrictions. Gaishi Hiraiwa, also chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), acknowledged the inclusion of rice in a list of items whose regulations his advisory group for economic restructuring wants to have abolished in principle means rice imports should also be liberalized.

Hiraiwa made the remark at a news conference after he submitted to Hosokawa an interim report proposing sweeping deregulation of government controls. But he also reiterated that the list of items, including rice, shows "examples" of items subject to deregulation, adding that his panel believes government regulations should be eased without exception.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura also said at a separate news conference that the inclusion of rice in the list of items in the report is "nothing intentional" and asserted that rice is one example of items whose controls should be abolished.

Hiraiwa noted that the intermediate report is "rich in substance, easy to understand and specifically written." He said last month the paper will be jargon-free so that the general public can easily grasp it.

Hosokawa told reporters the government will create a task force headed by the premier to work out a five-year action program by the end of fiscal 1994 to slash government regulations and promote deregulation. The report also calls for the setting up of a powerful independent body to monitor and promote the proposed deregulatory measures.

He also said he will relay the government proposals on decontrol when he meets U.S. President Bill Clinton at a summit of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Seattle on November 19 and 20.

The economic panel will submit a final report to the premier by the end of the year with a set of recommendations on how best to ease government regulations.

The council, asked to compile a paper similar to the 1986 Maekawa Report, has examined ways since mid-September to make the economy more oriented toward growth led by domestic demand in response to increasing criticism of Japan over its huge current account surplus.

The Maekawa Report, drawn up by a panel led the late Haruo Maekawa, former Bank of Japan governor, called for changing the nation's export-oriented economy to one led by domestic demand.

Most of the report's recommendations were not carried out, but the trade surplus shrank because domestic demand grew during the period of the "bubble economy," a business boom marked by skyrocketing land and stock prices in the late 1980s.

1993 Rice Prices Reportedly Increased 9%

OW0611021693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0201 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 6 KYODO—Retail prices of rice harvested this year and distributed to wholesalers through agricultural cooperatives surged an average of 9 percent from those of last year's crop, according to the results of a survey released by KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Saturday [6 November]. Such prices for the popular "Koshihikari" brand sold at a supermarket in Kumamoto, Kumamoto Prefecture, southwestern Japan, soared 30 percent to 6,500 yen per 10 kilograms from 5,000 yen, the survey showed.

The KYODO survey, conducted on Thursday and Friday, covered a rice retailer and a supermarket in each capital of the nation's 47 prefectures.

Sharp rises in prices were also seen in other prefectures, it said, with prices at a retailer in Shizuoka, central Japan, rising 27 percent and at a major supermarket in Osaka, western Japan, 20.6 percent.

The survey said that price increases of more than 10 percent were confirmed at 32.3 percent of the total retailers and supermarkets polled and those of 15 percent or higher were found at 9.7 percent of those polled.

The rice covered by the survey was distributed to wholesalers through "nokyo" (agricultural cooperatives), not by way of the government, under a system introduced in 1969 to make the nation's rice price-setting mechanism more flexible.

Rice harvested in 1991 and distributed through those channels accounted for about 80 percent of the overall collected rice. The remainder was purchased by the government from rice growers for supply to consumers.

Meanwhile, the survey found that standard priced rice carrying lower price tags was not available at 26 of the 47 capital cities, attesting to a shortage of rice. Rice retailers and supermarkets are obliged to make available such rice under the Staple Food Control Law.

A Food Agency Official, commenting on the survey results, said, "the sizable rise in rice prices apparently stems from retailers' reluctance to sell. The agency will strengthen the monitoring of retailers to prevent free-ride markups," said the official.

Panel Urges Deregulation, Rice Market Opening

OW0811073393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—An advisory panel to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Monday [8 November] proposed sweeping deregulation of government controls, including the opening of Japan's rice market to imports. In an interim report presented to Hosokawa, the Advisory Group for Economic Restructuring said economic activity should be free of any government regulation in principle and there should be "no sanctuaries" in reviewing government control over business.

The report did not mention directly whether Japan should lift a ban which keeps its rice market closed to imports but listed rice as one of the items now subject to government regulation.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, who chairs the advisory panel, made it clear after presenting the interim report to Hosokawa that the inclusion of rice in the list means the panel believes rice imports should be liberalized.

Hiraiwa, also chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), told reporters that the list of items, including rice, shows examples of items that should be deregulated.

Stating that government regulations now run counter to economic reform, the report said those regulations "should be reviewed drastically, inclusive of abolition," so as to build "a free economy and society based on the principles of self-responsibility and market economy."

The deregulation should provide new business opportunities, create jobs, give consumers more choice in goods and services and help narrow price differentials of goods sold in Japan and foreign countries, it said.

"Official regulations have contributed to industrial development and stabilization of the people's living to date but now they increasingly serve to intensify the rigidity of the economy and society and hinder socioeconomic reform," it said. But the report endorsed exceptional treatment for some sectors, stating that minimum regulations could be in place to safeguard utilities and other public services, industries subject to international rules on things such as airfares, and to secure oil supplies. But those regulations should be used "under the principles of fairness, simplicity and transparency," it added.

Hosokawa told reporters that he is happy to receive the report and pledged to go ahead "decisively" with its proposals.

The premier, however, said the inclusion of rice in the list of items now regulated does not necessarily mean the government will dismantle its ban on rice imports. "It's just an example" of items which are now regulated, Hosokawa noted.

The advisory panel, set up in mid-September, is to issue a final report in December.

Among other key proposals in the report:

—Regulations on the finance, securities and insurance industries should be relaxed to promote competition and pave the way for a range of new products.
—Regulations on land utilization and transactions should be simplified and limited to those needed.
—The antimonopoly law should be more strictly enforced.
—The distribution system that requires retailers to sell certain products at prices set by their manufacturers and cartels exempted from the antimonopoly law under separate laws should be scrapped in principle within five years.
—The process of introducing legislation on product liability and other consumer-protection measures should be sped up.
—The law governing administrative procedures should be enforced properly so the government will not impose regulations not mentioned under laws such as administrative guidance.
—Laws and regulations under the jurisdiction of more than one ministry should be simplified.
—The government must encourage local governments to follow the central government in deregulation.
—The government should set up a powerful task force within the cabinet to hammer out details of deregulation and draft a five-year action program in fiscal 1994.
—The government should establish a powerful third-party organization that monitors progress in deregulation and make proposals on deregulation.
—The government should strengthen the function of the Office of Trade and Investment Ombudsman to promote government deregulation.
—The government should map out a white paper on deregulation.

Vice Transport Minister Holds News Conference

OW0811105893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—The Transport Ministry will act "prudently" on the deregulation of government controls proposed by an advisory panel to the prime minister, Vice Transport Minister Michihiko

Matsuo said Monday [8 November]. Speaking at a press conference, Matsuo said the ministry will act in line with other government sectors.

Matsuo added, however, that he believes the ministry's regulations on the transportation industry have worked to maintain order. Should the ministry ease control during the prolonged recession, it would cause confusion, he said.

Matsuo was responding to the Advisory Group for Economic Restructuring's interim report, issued Monday, which proposes drastic deregulation of government controls. Among the controls suggested to be eased are those on new participation in the transport business and liberalization of transportation fees.

Touching on a current plan initiated by the ministry itself to reduce the number of businesses to which it gives approval by 10 percent within this fiscal year, Matsuo said the plan will be outlined within this month. He said that unlike the advisory panel's suggestions which are made from a medium- and long-term viewpoint, the ministry plan can be implemented soon.

Ministry Pledges 'Sincere' Deregulation Efforts

OW0811092693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO—The Finance Ministry offered general praise for a government deregulation plan submitted Monday [8 November], pledging "sincere" efforts to implement its recommendations.

Vice Finance Minister Jiro Saito said the ministry has no "fundamental philosophical" objections to the interim report on economic and social deregulation drafted by an advisory panel to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa. He noted in a regular press conference that the broad plan by the Advisory Group for Economic Restructuring, which calls for sweeping deregulation in principle of government control over business, must be fleshed out in detailed discussions with the concerned authorities.

"We hope to implement the measures in a sincere manner" based on the upcoming discussions and "cooperate appropriately with specific requests," Saito said.

No More Pump-Priming Measures Said Considered

OW0511083393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—The government is not considering hammering out additional fiscal stimulus measures despite plummeting stock prices, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said Friday [5 November].

The government announced a 6 trillion yen package of economic stimulus measures in September and it hopes the effects of a 13.2 trillion yen economy-spurring program adopted in April will gradually emerge, the top government spokesman said. "So I believe the government has taken all possible steps," he said. "But it is also true the nation's economy is still in the doldrums."

Takemura declined comment on the recent downtrend of stock prices in Tokyo to secure fairness and transparency of the stock market. But the chief cabinet secretary said the government will closely monitor fluctuations of stock prices.

Share prices plunged for the second consecutive day Friday, with the Nikkei average of 225 blue chips closing 359.33 points lower at 18,590.46. The key market yardstick slipped below the 19,000 mark Thursday, finishing at the day's low of 18,949.79.

'Murky Economic Prospects' Perplex Businesses

OW0511134093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Japan's murky economic prospects are leaving businesses perplexed, according to a government report over regional economies published Friday [5 November]. The report, compiled by the Economic Planning Agency, found that business confidence is frail as the economy, hamstrung by the cold, wet summer and the yen's appreciation, has failed to show signs of recovery.

The semiannual study is based on sessions conducted from late October to early November with groups of corporate managers in eight cities, including Kushiro in Hokkaido, Chiba, Osaka and Oita.

According to the latest report, production activities are weak across the board, although some firmness is observed in a few industrial sectors like semiconductors and automotive parts.

Consumers also remain hesitant to spend, with sales at department stores and supermarkets continuously depressed.

The yen's rise appears to have done more harm than good to the economy, as exports shrink and domestic producers are forced to cut prices to compete with cheap imports at the expense of their profitability. Cheaper prices, usually the chief merit of a strong yen, have failed to prove beneficial because consumers are too cautious.

Many business leaders voiced calls urging the government to cut income tax, ease regulations and do something to stabilize the yen, according to the report.

Editors Complain About 'Punitive' Measures

OW0511103993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—A group of newspaper editors on Friday [5 November] demanded government investigative authorities modify their practice of excluding certain media from press events due to dissatisfaction over their manner of reporting. The Editorial Committee of the Japan Newspaper Publishers' Association and a group of city desk editors from 20 local media organizations conveyed the demand in a letter submitted to the Tokyo district public prosecutors office.

The prosecutors office has on a number of occasions excluded certain media organizations from press conferences due to the disenchantment at the way they gathered information or reported on incidents.

The prosecutors office maintains that punitive measures are justified on the grounds that the media organizations concerned had obstructed investigations. The media organizations presented their demand in view of the fact that such measures have been especially frequent of late amid coverage of a major scandal involving major construction companies accused of bribing local officials.

North Korea

Daily Denounces U.S.-ROK Military Conference

SK0811143393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1630 GMT 7 Nov 93

[NODONG SINMUN 7 November commentary: "Grave Challenge to Cause of Peace and Reunification"]

[Text] The Annual Security Consultative Meeting [SCM] between the United States and the South Korean puppet clique was held in Seoul on 3 and 4 November. As a result, a so-called joint communique was published.

Prior to the SCM, the puppet Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae had evoked public criticism by making a bellicose remark that he will not hesitate to take so-called military countermeasures, finding faults with our nonexistent nuclear issue. Nonetheless the powder-reeking communique was once again issued at the military conference, not only shocking our fellow countrymen but also the peace-loving people of the world.

We cannot overlook that the very one who held the SCM was engaged in an obsolete war conspiracy, which had been hatched during the Cold War era, while babbling about the end of the Cold War era and that everything should change in conformity with it.

As the military meeting itself runs counter to the trend of history, it is natural that the so-called agreements reached during the meeting and the joint communique published at the end of it contravene the desire and aspirations of our people and the expectations of the world's peace-loving people, and run counter to the spirit of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement. The responsibility of resolving the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula lies on the U.S. and the South Korean authorities. However, they sought to pin blame on us, not on themselves, by expressing so-called apprehensions against us in the military conference and the joint communique.

Everyone knows that the nuclear issue was being conceived on the Korean peninsula by the United States, which deployed the nuclear weapons in South Korea. Furthermore, the United States and South Korea have continue to stage nuclear war commotions for northward aggression, further complicating the issue.

Under such circumstance in which the one who should be held responsible for the nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula was being brought into light, the participants of the military conference should have duly looked back upon themselves.

However, it is an absolute baloney and shameless act for the very one who mounts a nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula to express apprehensions against the DPRK, the victim. Such logic and act are not convincing, and can never win one's sympathy.

The commitment on keeping up the U.S. military assistance to South Korea is said to be confirmed in the military conference. This goes against the tendency of the situation on the Korean peninsula and the demand of the time. They talked about the possibility of military contingency and armed attack on the Korean peninsula. However, such acts are being conducted by themselves at present and will only be carried out by themselves in the future.

As far as military contingency and armed attack on the Korean peninsula mentioned in the military conference are concerned, they are a fiction invented by the United States to keep its forces in South Korea for its national interests, and a sheer lie invented by the South Korean authorities out of the necessity of depending on outside forces for their power security.

We respect the historic agreements including nonaggression treaty reached between the North and South, and the threat of southward aggression does not exist. What actually exists on the Korean peninsula is the threat of northward aggression from the South.

The reconfirmation of the U.S. military assistance to South Korea is anachronistic, lurking the insidious purpose behind.

What should not be overlooked in the military conference is that although they shelved the decision, they admitted the necessity of Team Spirit joint military exercise and said the exercises would not be suspended.

The participants of military conference gave lip service to dialogue and negotiation, talking as if they want to resolve all pending problems on the Korean peninsula, including the nuclear issue, through dialogue and negotiation. However, they plan to continue a large-scale playing-with-fire war by going against logic of dialogue and negotiation, thus denying their own remarks.

Moreover, they decided to continue nuclear war exercise while stressing a solution to the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula. This illustrates that they have no intentions whatsoever to resolve the nuclear problem.

In a joint statement, the current military conference lifted the freeze on the second-stage reduction of U.S. troops and increased sharing the expenses for maintaining U.S. forces in South Korea.

All facts show that the participants in the current military conference are attempting to pursue their insidious purpose in such a way as to threaten others by means of force, instead of resolving problems through dialogue and of contributing to detente and peace, without showing any change in their attitude.

The current military conference discussed the issue of operational control of the South Korean Army and clearly stipulated that the United States will retain the operational control in a time of war. In fact, this is a disgrace and shame to be marked in the history of the nation. The fact clearly shows what position South Korea holds in relation to the United States and that the South Korean regime is a puppet regime, which is under the domination of outside forces and acts only according to directives of outside forces without the prerogative of supreme command of its own army.

The South Korean ruler recently issued a directive to repress youths and students who called for the withdrawal of outside forces and the recovery of national sovereignty. He kicked off a ruckus of search, investigation, and arrest by mobilizing numerous oppressive forces. This is an act that can be committed only by such traitors as incumbent ruling forces who are accustomed to act as servants of outside forces.

The South Korean people criticized that although a signboard of a civilian government is put on Chongwadae [presidential office], a dog is still living there just as before. Their criticism is not an accident.

In particular, we cannot overlook the current U.S.-South Korean military conference and remarks made by the South Korean ruler, Kim Yong-sam, after the joint statement was published.

Kim Yong-sam unhesitatingly made remarks that ridiculed fellow countrymen, unbecoming of civilian politician, with the same mouth with which he claimed to be a civilian ruler. Laying a blame on our nonexistent nuclear issue, he begged outside forces for security, thus behaving himself disgracefully. This exposed his vicious intention to harm the same people by means of guns and bayonets of outside forces.

Kim Yong-sam claimed to be the president. However, it is clear that he is a traitor who depends on other people without his own faith and who sacrifices the national interests without hesitation. Kim Yong-sam is criticized as a untrustworthy man for his vain politics and for his behavior aimed only at catering to public popularity.

The military conference currently held in Seoul again clearly showed that the responsibility for tension aggravated in our country and for the danger of war rests on outside forces and on a handful of traitors in South Korea. We absolutely cannot idly look on this situation.

We absolutely cannot tolerate those who destroy peace of the nation and infringe upon our people's interest. In particular, we will resolutely deal with the South Korean ruling group, which continues taking a hostile attitude against us and advances along the road of sacrificing national interest, together with outside forces.

The South Korean rulers absolutely cannot evade responsibility for leading North-South relations toward confrontation and war under the pretext of the nonexistent nuclear issue of the North and for delaying national reunification.

It is now the time for Kim Yong-sam to be judged by the people. The United States should not follow bad habits of the Cold War era by going against the trend of the time but should do things beneficial to realizing the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in compliance with the spirit of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement and to expediting peace and reunification.

The South Korean people will awaken themselves for today's situation and will give a resolute blow to the treacherous forces who destroy peace of the nation and block the reunification, standing on the position of national independence.

Kim Yong-sam's Remarks to Aspin Denounced

SK0511123293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 5 Nov 93

["Belligerent Outburst Deserving Punishment"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 5 (KCNA)—The South Korean ruler, Kim Yong-sam, again hurled abuses at the North on November 4 when he met with U.S. Defense Secretary Aspin. According to the South Korean "CBS" [Christian Broadcasting System], he charged the North with "refusing an exchange of special envoys", "developing nuclear weapons" and "trying to achieve national reunification through communization by force of arms".

This is an open challenge to and a malicious slander against the North, which has lashed the people into fury.

Driveling about "refusal of an exchange of special envoys" and the like, Kim Yong-sam tried to lay at the North's door the blame for the abortive working-level contact for the exchange of presidential special envoys between the North and the South. This is, indeed, the height of effrontery.

The North could not go to the working-level contact for the exchange of special envoys because the South Korean military authority let out a belligerent blast that "military countermove would not be ruled out" against the North, the dialogue partner.

It is only too reasonable that we did not go to the conference room with the working-level contact for the exchange of special envoys becoming meaningless after Kwon Yong-hae threatened us with a "military countermove". So, the responsibility for the failure of the working-level contact fully rests with the south side, not with us.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean ruler charged us with "refusing the exchange of special envoys." This is really a shameless act reminding us of a thief crying "stop thief!"

Still more grave is that Kim Yong-sam, alleging that the North's "nuclear development" is an "expression of the will to reunify the country by communising the south with force of arms," insulted us as an "unpredictable group" and blared that it was necessary "to be thoroughly prepared against a casual military action" by the North.

Kim Yong-sam's outcry is a mean hokum intended to justify the provocative and aggressive acts of his group on the pretext of the fictitious "nuclear development" of the North.

Facts prove that the South Korean ruling quarters are traitors and warmaniacs who do not have the least intention to solve the nuclear and other pending issues between the North and South through dialogue and negotiation but dream of destroying the North by force of arms.

If the South Korean puppets bring the clouds of war to the Korean peninsula, ceaselessly staging nuclear war exercises on the pretext of "nuclear development" of the North, our people will mete out a deserved punishment to them.

The South Korean authorities must act with discretion, discarding the foolish dream of solving the problems by means of confrontation and war.

Radio Says North Ready for Both Dialogue, War

SK0611052693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0855 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Unattributed "talk": "Warmongers' Rash and Thoughtless Acts"]

[Text] The South Korean warmongers' rash and thoughtless acts are becoming all the more reckless. An example of this is that on 2 November, South Korean Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae spoke vehemently by saying South Korea is ready to carry out so-called military countermeasures by finding fault with our nonexistent nuclear development.

Currently, our people and the People's Army regard this as an actual proclamation of war, denying dialogue and peace. They cannot refrain from causing indignation and anger toward the South Korean ruling bunch.

We do not have nuclear weapons and do not have the intention to develop them. During the past scores of years, we were the ones who received nuclear threats. Therefore, more than anyone else, we have a deep interest in resolving the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.

We have consistently exerted all sincere efforts to resolve in a fair way the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiation. This year alone, as an epoch measuring the country's resolve to solve reunification issue, we put forth the 10-point program of great national unity, and the exchange of special envoys out of the desire to solve comprehensively important matters, including the nuclear issue facing the nation.

The three-stage talks is on the agenda for the dialogue between the DPRK and the United States at this time, and the working-level delegates contact for the exchange of special envoys between the North and South is in progress. The whole nation hopes that the talks and contact will progress as soon as possible so magnificent results will be achieved.

For the South Korean military authority to talk about military countermeasures at such a time will clearly put a break in the DPRK-U.S. talks and the working-level delegates contact for the exchange of special envoys between the North and South. Thus, this is a dangerous attempt to drive the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

The South Korean ruling bunch talked about North-South dialogue under the cloak of a civilian government. The fact that they openly proclaimed military countermeasures clearly shows that not only is the current South Korean regime not a civilian regime, but they are even refusing all North-South dialogue. Now, the South Korean authorities do not have the face to talk about peaceful resolution of the nuclear issue, dialogue, and so on.

It is not the first time that the puppet's defense minister made a bellicose absurd remark. It is a concentrated manifestation of the warmongers madness to invade the North under the cloak of a civilian government, which they have been pursuing up until now.

The South Korean ruling bunch have been ignoring their fellow countrymen's peaceful proposal to achieve national reconciliation and unity, and have continually accelerated to prepare to invade the North. While advocating a civilian government, they said they must promote strength and so on, thus openly instigating confrontation and war. They have also madly carried out an arms build up and war exercises to invade the North.

While talking about the trend of a modern war, the puppet military is accelerating the reorganization of its structure aimed at increasing the military force of the Navy, Air Force, and Army and strengthening firing power. In addition to Team Spirit, the Ulchi, and the

Ulchi-Focus Lens exercises, which are nuclear war exercises aimed at invading the North, are being held one after another.

The South Korean ruling bunch are standing in the forefront of the nuclear commotion, playing the role of a shock brigade—which the imperialists are clinging to—that is aimed at crushing [apsal] our Republic. The warmongers' true intention is to harm their fellow countrymen, even by borrowing the knives of outside forces. Kwon Yong-hae once again openly exposed this.

Military countermeasure means war. We treasure dialogue but we do not have the intention to beg for it from those who are exerting all their strength to swallow us up without fail.

We are ready both for dialogue and war. Our position is to meet dialogue with dialogue and war with war. If the South Korean ruling bunch dare attack us, the provokers will have to pay a dear price. The absurd remark by the South Korean puppet defense minister indicates the end of Kim Yong-sam's regime, which hung out the cloak of civilian government. The South Korean warmongers must not carry out rash and thoughtless acts.

South 'Rulers' Said To Oppose Reunification

SK0611050193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 6 Nov 93

["Traitors Shall Be Punished"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)—The South Korean rulers mobilized 12,000 police to "totally block" the pro-reunification movement of students on campuses including the "North-South student bicycle race" on November 3 and "Day of Students" in South Korea.

Commenting on this fascist outrage, NODONG SINMUN today says this clearly shows once again that they are anti-reunification elements and truculent fascist dictators who do not want reconciliation, unity, contact and dialogue between the North and South and mercilessly crack down on any pro-reunification movement.

The news analyst continues:

South Korean students are waging a vigorous movement for national reunification, reflecting the fervent desire of the nation for reunification.

This year, they undauntedly fought to realise the June 12 North-South student talks, and the General Student Councils of Korea and Yonsei Universities invited Northern students to their "93 Yonsei-Korea National-Liberation Festival" and fought to materialise the invitation. Some time ago, the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils proposed to hold Seoul-Pyongyang student soccer games.

But, the South Korean rulers viciously suppressed the South Korean students' struggle to participate in the June 12 North-South student talks and blocked the participation of Northern students in the "Yonsei-Korea National-Liberation Festival" by mobilizing fascist police and invoking the notorious "National Security Law." The South side's delegates were all arrested on their way to Panmunjom for working-level talks for the Pyongyang-Seoul student soccer games.

Facts clearly show that "reunification" and "dialogue" loud-mouthed by the present rulers of South Korea are all a lie and that they have only the dark intention for confrontation and "unification by prevailing over communism."

The traitors challenging the nation's desire are bound to be punished.

Envoy to Russia Holds Briefing on UN Resolution

'Self-Defensive Measures' Planned

SK0611142093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1310 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] A meeting with representatives of Russian publications and press organizations took place on 28 October at the DPRK Embassy in Russia on the month of support for the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

Present at the meeting were (Nikolay Mishin), president of (Palia), a Russian publishing company; (Vyacheslav Blaznin), the founder of (ISTOKI), a newspaper; (Mikhail Chinskov), editor-in-chief of PATRIOT, a newspaper; and other chief functionaries, reporters, and writers of publications and press organizations. DPRK Ambassador to Russia Son Song-pil and other embassy officials were also present there.

The DPRK ambassador spoke first at the meeting.

He elaborated on the details of the proposal for founding the DCRK, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced; the details of the 10-point program of great unity of the entire nation; and their justness and significance.

Referring to the DPRK-U.S. talks, he said that the two rounds of talks so far were progressive [chonjinjok] and productive.

He also said that the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula can be resolved only through talks between us and the United States. He also pointed out why the nuclear issue was raised on the Korean peninsula. He said that if any sanctions are imposed against us at the United Nations, we will consider this to be the violation of our sovereignty and take appropriate self-defensive measures [haedanghan chawijok chochirul chwihalgut].

He then answered questions.

Envoy Calls Resolution 'Unjust'

SK0711135893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1213 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] In connection with the fact that the United Nations has adopted an unfair resolution regarding the inspection of our nuclear facilities, a news conference was held in our country's embassy in Russia on 5 November.

Reporters of newspapers, news agencies, and radio in Russia attended the news conference, where our country's Ambassador Son Song-pil spoke. He discussed in detail the contents of the press statement issued by the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman, which rejected the resolution, including the part about inspections of our nuclear facilities. The resolution was adopted at the 48th UN General Assembly in connection with the annual work of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. Next, he pointed out:

To include the issue of our country in an overall [pogwaljokin] resolution summing up the IAEA's annual activities is completely unjust and groundless. The UN resolution is nothing but the result of political collusion [chongchijok ummo]. It could never be the opinion of the international community.

Under the current circumstances, in which the DPRK-U.S. talks to resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula are under way and fruit may be borne in the talks, some officials of Western countries and their followers took the gamble of adopting the resolution. This proves that even though they are talking about solving the nuclear issue, they are, in fact, maneuvering to undermine our Republic. We can never accept this resolution.

He stressed that if some officials of Western countries and their followers try to use this third-rate resolution to stifle and slander our Republic, we will sternly deal with [taecho] them. He referred to our Republic Government's sincere efforts to resolve the nuclear issue through dialogue and negotiations.

After stating that the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula can be resolved only through the DPRK-U.S. talks, he pointed out that because the United Nations adopted the resolution, the nuclear issue cannot be resolved.

He pointed out the contents of the press statement issued by Vice Marshal Kim Kwang-chin, vice minister of the People's Armed Forces, in which he noted that the South Korean defense minister had proclaimed that South Korea does not rule out a military move to counter our nuclear issue.

He answered questions posed by reporters.

PRC CPPCC Vice Chairman, Delegation Arrive

SK0511123093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, novzmber 5 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by vice chairman of its national committee Hong Xuezhi arrived here today.

It was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Chong Tu-hwan, presidium member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, officials concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Qiao Zonghuai.

In the evening, a reception was given for the delegation.

Delegation Lays Wreaths

SK0711105393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] led by Hong Xuezhi, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, laid a wreath at the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery and the Friendship Tower today. Present were Chong Tu-hwan, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and Qiao Zonghuai, PRC ambassador to our country.

The delegation first laid a wreath at the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery. Those present offered a silent meditation cherishing the memory of the revolutionary martyrs who devoted their lives to the sacred cause of the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people.

The delegation then laid a wreath at the Friendship Tower. Those present offered a silent meditation cherishing the memory of the martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

SK0811130093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received a delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by Hong Xuezhi, vice- chairman of its national committee, on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister; Chong Tu-hwan, presidium member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and Qiao Zonghuai, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for them.

Daily Says Japan Must Compensate Korean People

SK0611050393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 6 Nov 93

["Forgery of History Cannot be Concealed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)—Japan must honestly admit the unlawfulness of its occupation of Korea and apologize and compensate for the misfortunes and sufferings it inflicted upon the Korean people and stop its reinvasion moves, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The analyst says:

A personal letter of the then Korean Emperor Kojong declaring that the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" of 1905 was invalid in view of international law, was recently discovered at the library of the Columbia University in New York.

With the discovery of the personal letter of Emperor Kojong, it has been made all the clearer that Japan forged documents unlawful and invalid in view of international law and illegally occupied and dominated Korea for more than 40 years.

If Japan wants to restore its international trust as a member of the international community today when the sound development of international relations presents itself as a demand of the times, it must be ashamed of its past crimes and properly apologize and compensate for them. The Japanese ruling circles, however, are trying to conceal the Japanese imperialists' forgery of "treaties" and crimes and evade the liquidation of the past at any cost, claiming their "legality", "lawfulness" and "validity" still now when the unlawfulness of the occupation and colonial rule over Korea has been dragged into the light of day.

Instead of honestly admitting, repenting of and clearly liquidating their past crimes, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to evade this. It is because they intend to repeat their hideous past crimes today.

For Japan to drive at its conversion into a military power and its nuclear armament, without a proper liquidation of its past, will only result in losing trust among the peoples of Asia and the world.

Today, the world people are following the acts of Japan with sharp vigilance.

Asian Meeting on 'Comfort Women' Held in Tokyo

SK0611105293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)—The 2nd Asian joint meeting on the forcible drafting of "comfort women for the Army" for demanding the apology and compensation of the Japanese Government was held in Tokyo and Saitama Prefecture, Japan, from October 21 to 23.

Kumiko Takahashi, member of the Central Standing Committee of the Japan Women's Society, in her opening speech said that the Japanese Government must admit that the "comfort women for the Army" system was an organized crime committed by the militarist state power and make a thorough investigation into it and clear apology and compensation for it.

Reports were made by delegates of the DPRK, the Philippines, China, Indonesia, South Korea and Taiwan at the meeting.

The resolution on a fair solution of the "comfort women for the Army" problem adopted at the meeting urged the Japanese Government to admit that the "comfort women" system of the Japanese Army was a war crime and make a thorough investigation into its truth, the total number of the victims, etc. In the whole Asia-Pacific region and submit a report, enact a special law for compensation to the victims and fully observe international law.

Symposium on Japan's Postwar Settlement Opens

SK0711120893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA)—The Pyongyang international symposium on Japan's postwar settlement opened at the People's Palace of Culture on November 7.

It was attended by delegates of the committee for compensation to "comfort women for the army" and other victims to the Pacific war, the central headquarters of the Korean side of the fact-finding group of the forcible drafting of Koreans, the national liaison council of the Japanese side of the fact-finding group of the forcible drafting of Koreans, and the centre of materials on Japan's responsibility for the war, lawyers of the Japan lawyers association, delegates of the ad hoc committee for investigation into Japan's military sex slavery of the Philippines and the "South Korean society for measures on the volunteers corps problem" and officials of the U.N. nongovernmental organization.

Also present were lawyers and officials of academy and the press of our country.

Press officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were present as observers. O Mun-han, chairman of the committee for compensation to "comfort women for the army" and other victims to the Pacific war, made an opening address, which was followed by a congratulatory speech of delegate of the national liaison council of the Japanese side of the fact-finding group of the forcible drafting of Koreans Jiro Suzuki, professor of Shoka University of Japan.

In his address, O Mun-han said that Japan's postwar settlement is an issue of international concern as it is a matter not only between the assailant and the victim but also is directly linked with international justice and conscience and world peace.

"The Japanese Government is trying to weaken the criminal nature of the past crimes and hush it up, O Mun-han said, adding:

"Under this condition, it is very important to probe the truth and call it to account for the legal and moral responsibility". The symposium is being held in the form of discussion, question and answer.

The speakers exposed the unlawfulness and invalidity of the "ulsa five-point treaty" fabricated by the Japanese imperialists in 1905, the forcible drafting of "comfort women for the army" by government power and its institutionalisation and actual conditions of the "comfort women" and massacres committed by the Japanese imperialists. They said the Japanese Government cannot evade its responsibility for thorough apology and compensation for the past crimes.

The symposium continues.

Yi In-mo Meets With Visiting Cuban Jurist

SK0611044793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)—Ms. Candelaria Rodriguez, a Cuban jurist visiting Korea, Friday met Yi In-mo, the incarnation of faith and will.

Present there were Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairwoman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and officials concerned.

The Cuban jurist said Comrade Yi In-mo showed by his practical model how a revolutionary soldier loyal to the leader should live and fight.

She said Yi In-mo owed his return to the embrace of the motherland and recovery of his health to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Yi In-mo said:

"I, as a man who remained true to the principle in South Korean prison for many years, ask you to make active efforts, as a jurist, for the repatriation of old men Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan who have been detained in South Korea ever since they were taken prisoner during the war."

Kang Song-san Congratulates Algerian Premier

SK0611100793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council, sent a congratulatory message to Algerian Prime Minister Redha Malek.

The message extended warm congratulations to him on the 39th anniversary of the commencement of the Algerian revolution. Expressing the belief that friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continuously develop, the message wished him prosperity and success in his activities for the country's security.

SPA Chairman Meets With Zambian Delegation

SK0611044593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], Friday met and had a conversation with the Zambian parliamentary delegation led by C.K. Chibamba, member of the parliament and vice-minister of public works and supply, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present there was Paek Chang-yong, deputy to the SPA and vice-minister of food administration.

The head of the delegation said he was deeply moved while staying in Korea by the world-startling changes effected by the Korean people for themselves in a short time following the cease-fire and stressed the need to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, two parliaments and two peoples.

Tanzania, Uganda Figures Condemn IAEA Letter

SK0611104893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 6 Nov 93

["'Those Who Hatched Plot Will Be Denounced'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)—Political and public figures of Tanzania and Uganda condemned the "letter-delivery" farce at the regular General Assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

R. Nyamka, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chairman of the Dar-es-Salaam Regional Party Committee, in his press statement said some officials of the UN Secretariat and the IAEA Secretariat are conspiring with each other to "internationalize" their move to stifle the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the bulwark of socialism, but they can never frighten with any plot the Korean people united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in one mind.

The nuclear problem is a fundamental matter which must be solved through the DPRK-USA talks, he said, urging the United States to accede to the talks as soon as possible.

The general secretaries of the Teachers' Association, the Railway Workers' Federation and the National Students' Association of Uganda in their statement issued in joint name said the ulterior intention of some quarters of the UN Secretariat and the IAEA to stifle the DPRK even by abusing the authority of the UN secretary-general was brought to full light.

They branded the fabrication of the "letter" as a bizarre and dirty political trick unprecedented in international relations, saying those who hatched the plot are bound to meet with condemnations from the unbiased public opinion of Uganda and international public.

DCRK Founding Proposal Supported in Congo

SK0611105593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)—General Secretary of the Congolese Socialist Party Leon Nzokene, Chairman of the Congolese Movement for the Construction of New Society Antoine Malonga, Chairman of the African Socialist Movement of the Congo Gerard Francois Yandza, Organizational Secretary of the Congolese Communist Party Jacques Ndokou, Director of the Secretariat of the Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples O. Besy, Secretary General of the Congolese Committee for supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] Mandobe-Atsouaye released a joint statement on October 24 on the occasion of the month of support to the proposal for founding the DCRK.

Regarding that the DCRK founding proposal and "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song as a cornerstone of Korean reunification, the statement fully supported them.

It said that the proposal for reunification through confederacy has not yet been realised and tension still persists on the Korean peninsula owing to the United States and the South Korean authorities not wanting the reunification of Korea.

It said that if the South Korean authorities are truly interested in national reunification, they must renounce the policy of dependence on outside forces and accept the most fair and aboveboard proposal for founding the DCRK and the 10-point programme.

Nepalese Party Leader Supports Unity Plan

SK0611043993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)—Man Mohan Adhikari, president of the Central Committee of the Nepal Communist Party (United Marxism-Leninism), when he received the Korean ambassador recently, said that his party fully support the 10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation and the way of the solution of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and will invariably support and encourage the Workers' Party and people of Korea in the struggle for their realization.

He stressed that respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader of the Korean people who has devoted his all to the reunification and full independence of the country and the victory of socialism and communism and a great teacher who is making an enormous contribution to the communist movement.

Petitions Signed in Lebanon for Reunification

SK0611110193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)—A signature campaign supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Lebanon on the occasion of the month of support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

The signature papers were signed by Ali Hassan, general secretary of the Supreme Council of the Nationalist Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon, and the political chief of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestine National Liberation Movement respectively on behalf of the 80,000 and 50,000 members of their organisations.

They were signed by the former chairman of the Nationalist Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon and Lebanese men of the press.

The papers expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for founding an independent, peaceful and neutral unified confederal state through a great unity of the nation on the occasion of the month of support to the proposal for founding the DCRK.

Leaders' Guidance Called 'Decisive Factor'

SK0711121293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA)—Our people's power is the most solid and vital socialist government entirely because it is under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

So says NODONG SINMUN today in a by-lined article headlined "leader's guidance is decisive factor of solidity and vitality of socialist power".

The article says:

Our people's power which has been strengthened and developed into a solid and vital socialist government under the leadership of the great leader is highly displaying its dignity and honor as an invincible revolutionary power as it is under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

What is important in the guidance of the dear leader in consolidating and developing the people's power is above all that he has constantly set forth new ideas and theories on the building and activities of the socialist government in our era to brightly indicate the road to be followed by our people's power.

He has expounded all the questions which should be taken as a guideline in the building of the government and its activities from the character and mission of the socialist power to the principles and mode of its activities and tasks facing the people's power—the problem of ensuring the unitary guidance of the party and the leader over the socialist government, the problem of consolidating and developing the people's power from the viewpoint of chuche and the problem of strengthening leadership over the socialist economic construction.

Also important in the guidance of the dear leader in steadily consolidating and developing the people's power is that he has strengthened the socio-political foundation of the people's power with true politics for the people so that it can creditably discharge its mission and tasks as a servant of the people.

The dear leader, with unbounded love for and unquestioned trust in the people, shapes true politics centred on the masses for their interests and happiness. Love for and trust in the people is the kernel and basic foundation of the politics of the dear leader.

He always shapes policies of the party and state by taking into account the requirements and interests of the people. He set forth a revolutionary slogan "we serve the people!" And ensures that the people's power faithfully serves them.

It is thanks to such politics of love and trust of the dear leader and his magnanimous politics that the entire people are powerfully struggling for the victory of the cause of Korean-style socialism with the idea of unquestioned worship of the leader, united around the party and the leader in one mind.

Kim Chong-il Thanks Functionaries, Workers

SK0611104693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 6 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to Yi Yong-sam, principal of the Opong Primary School, Undok County, North Hamgyong Province, and his wife, Chang Song-chuk, and to Kang Myong-hong, chairman of the management board of the Pusang Cooperative Farm, Hongwon County, South Hamgyong Province, and other officials and working people of different units.

They, while faithfully fulfilling their tasks, made a big contribution to the promotion of the health of school children and kindergarteners.

Beautiful deeds for the younger generation are reported from everywhere under our socialist system where politics of love for man is shaped and children are called "king" of the country.

Preparations Underway for Municipal Elections

SK0511033093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2240 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 4 (KCNA)—Propaganda about the elections of deputies to the provincial (municipal) people's assemblies slated for November 21 is going on briskly in Korea.

The election committees organised in every province and municipality are vigorously conducting political work with main stress on making all the citizens participate in the elections as one with high pride and consciousness as masters of the state and society to consolidate people's power as firm as a rock.

"November 21 is the day of election of deputies to the provincial (municipal) people's assemblies. All out for elections!" And other slogans, posters and picture boards are seen on streets of the whole country and organs and enterprises and production sites and neighborhood units, adding to the atmosphere of the election propaganda.

Officials of local party and power organs, administrative and economic organs and working people's organizations, teachers and students are conducting propaganda through explanatory talks, posters and slogans at factories, enterprises, co-op farms and neighbourhood units.

Art troupes, art propaganda teams, mobile art propaganda groups, brass bands and choruses of school children are now active.

The election propaganda is vigorously being conducted in various forms and methods also at theatres, cinema houses, cultural centres, railway stations and other public meeting places.

Mass media are playing a big part in the propaganda work.

Papers continue to give accounts of preparations for the elections under the headlines "Let Us Greet the Elections of Deputies to the Provincial (Municipal) People's Assemblies With High Political Enthusiasm and

Splendid Labour Achievements!" And "Let Us Consolidate the Socialist Power, the Great Gain of Our Revolution!"

Daily on Pyongyang as Capital of Ancient Korea

SK0811125093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 8 Nov 93

["Pyongyang, Capital of Tangun's Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 8 (KCNA)—Dr. and Assistant Prof. Pak Yong-hae of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences in an article contributed to NODONG SINMUN November 7 testified to the fact that Pyongyang was the capital of Tangun's Korea (ancient Korea).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said:

"The Koreans are a sagacious nation with a long history. Our country had a long developed culture, it was advanced in everything."

The capital city of Pyongyang of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not only the cradle and heart of the Korean revolution but an old city of culture with a 5,000 year long history.

The history of Pyongyang as the capital started already in the period of Tangun's Korea.

We can verify the fact that Pyongyang was the capital of Tangun's Korea, namely, Kojoson (ancient Korea), through the tomb of Tangun here which has been conveyed from olden times and his remains discovered at the tomb.

It is a common practice that royal tombs of middle ages generally were found located around the capital city of a country except for special cases.

The fact that the Tangun tomb is situated around Pyongyang furnishes a clear proof that the capital of the ancient Korea was Pyongyang.

Tangun was born in Pyongyang, established Korea (ancient Korea) with Pyongyang as the capital and ruled the state while residing here and was buried in the land of Kangdong, Pyongyang as he died here.

The fact that Pyongyang was the capital of ancient Korea is also well illustrated by many successive historical records.

The "Ancient Records" (or the ancient records of Tangun), old records quoted from "History of the Three Dynasties" written by Il Yon, a monk of Koryo Dynasty in the thirteenth century, say it was the walled city of Pyongyang (Sogyong of Koryo Dynasty) that Tangun chose as the capital after founding the first country.

The "Reference Book of Geography of the True Records of King Sejong" edited in the fifteenth century, also writes that Pyongyang was the capital of ancient Korea from the beginning to the end.

The fact that Pyongyang was the capital of ancient Korea is also proved by the fact that it was the cradleland of human race and the centre of ancient culture.

As is widely known in the world, the remains of primitive man who had lived in this place one million years ago was discovered at Huku-ri, Sangwon County, Pyongyang, and fossils of early paleolithic men called "Yokpo man" and "Tokchon man", at Taehyon-tong, Yokpo District and in Mt. Sungri in Tokchon city, South Pyongan Province, and fossils of late paleolithic man called "Yonggok man" and "Mandal man" at Yonggok-ri, Sangwon County, and Mandal-ri, Sungho District, Pyongyang.

The fact that Pyongyang was the centre of ancient culture is well shown by dolmen, the relics representing the then culture, whose 90 percent were found concentrically around it.

It can be said to be the capital of ancient Korea also through the natural and geographical position of Pyongyang and its beautiful sceneries of mountains and rivers.

Pyongyang, located in the centre of (?the) plain, was the right place for agricultural production from olden times, and a place with rich local products. It was also a place favorable for national defence with big mountains at the back and a big river in front. Pyongyang was the best place as the capital city, the centre of politics, economy and culture of a state.

Thus, it became a cradleland of human culture from olden times, a noble place which produced a great man like Tangun.

Yongmun Cave To Be Developed as Tourist Resort

SK0511230293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 5 (KCNA)—Yongmun Great Cave is being arranged as a tourist resort.

The cave situated in Kujang County, North Pyongan Province, in the northwestern part of Korea, is a typical limestone grotto of the nation and one of underground scenic spots.

The total length of the cave is eight kilometres and the floor space is about 40,000 square metres.

The cave has scores of branches.

It is richly festooned with stalactites, stone sprouts and rocks of fanciful shapes of different sizes, which represent a kaleidoscope.

White flower-shape stones add to the amazing scenes of the cave.

Piano-sounding stones, stone falls, queer-looking peaks hanging from the ceiling and other pendant stone columns and sprouts looking like bundles of rice and trees remind one of a fairyland.

There are also a waterfall scores of metres high and crystal-clear ponds.

The cave is seven to eight metres high on an average and some 40 metres at maximum.

The mean annual temperature inside the cave is eight degrees centigrade.

The cave is a natural monument valuable not only for tourism but for academic research.

Inside the cave you can see the whole course of the geological changes of the limestone area.

A tourist hotel with a lot of nearly 10,000 square metres and a floor space of some 1,000 square metres, a pleasure park and a motorway are under construction near the cave.

The cave will be included in the tourist course of Mt. Myohyang, a famous scenic spot.

South Korea

President, Japanese Prime Minister Hold Summit

Japanese Prime Minister Arrives

SK0611062893 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0600 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa arrived in our country this afternoon to hold the first summit talks since the launch of the new governments in the ROK and Japan. Prime Minister and Mrs. Hosokawa, arriving at the Kimhae airport in the prime minister's plane, was greeted at the plane by Choe Tong-chin, chief protocol officer of the Foreign Ministry, and the Japanese ambassador to the ROK. Disembarking the plane by a ramp, Prime Minister Hosokawa was greeted by Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu.

Exchanging greetings with Kong No-myong, ROK ambassador to Japan, and his wife, and the personnel of the ROK Embassy in Japan, Prime Minister Hosokawa departed for Kyongju, where the summit talks will be held.

Summit Talks Begin in Kyongju

SK0611094293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0900 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] This afternoon at the Kyongju Hilton Hotel, President Kim Yong-sam and Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa began the first summit held since the two countries' new governments were launched.

It has been learned that at this moment, the heads of the two countries are exchanging opinions on the North Korean nuclear issue; joint measures against Russia dumping nuclear waste in the East Sea [Sea of Japan]; and other issues, including ways of strengthening bilateral cooperation in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

This afternoon, prior to holding the summit, President and Mrs. Kim Yong-sam gladly greeted at the gate of the Kyongju Hilton Hotel, the site of the talks, Japanese Prime Minister and Mrs. Hosokawa, who has come to our country on a two-day visit.

Before Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa arrived at the Kyongju Hilton Hotel, President Kim Yong-sam went there and made a final review of the status of the preparations for the talks. When Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa arrived at the hotel, President Kim Yong-sam gladly shook hands with him and greeted him, saying: I am glad to meet you and welcome your visit. Prime Minister Hosokawa responded to President Kim Yong-sam by saying: I am glad to meet you.

Talks Held in 'Friendly Atmosphere'

SK0611115393 Seoul YONHAP in English 1130 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Kyongju, South Korea, Nov. 6 (YONHAP)—The first Seoul-Tokyo summit of the new administrations of the two countries took place for an hour in a friendly atmosphere.

Hosokawa arrived in Kyongju at around 4:30 PM, almost an hour later than scheduled as he had to travel from Kimhae Airport in Pusan by car instead of helicopter due to rain.

Kim and his wife met the Hosokawa couple with smiles. After exchanging greetings and posing for cameramen, Kim and Hosokawa went downstairs for a summit, while their wives went into another room to talk. First Lady Son Myong-sun greeted her Japanese guest, who replied hello in Korean. When Son regretted that it rained, Mrs. Kayako Hosokawa said the ancient city was very beautiful in rain. The two ladies visited the home for Japanese widows who lost their Korean husbands during World War II in Kyongju afterward.

Kim-Hosokawa summit was attended by Yu Pyong-u, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau of Korea, his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Ikeda, and interpreters of each side.

Before going into serious talks, Kim welcomed Hosokawa with a saying that it rains or snows whenever an important guest comes.

The Japanese prime minister recalled another Korean saying that the earth hardens after it rains and added, "I hope Japan-Korea relations improve to be likewise."

It was actually Mrs. Hosokawa's second visit to the elderly people's home here, and some remembered her from her first visit eight years ago when her husband was governor of Kumamoto.

Everyone applauded when Kim Yong-sung, in charge of the home, welcomed her again, this time as wife of the prime minister. Kim also remembered First Lady Son who came last year with blankets to keep the winter warm for the widowed Japanese women.

Weakened health didn't stop Shige Yamazaki, 86, from giving her harmonica performance for the lady visitors. Another elderly woman greeted Mrs. Hosokawa in the dress she sent her after her first visit here and expressed gratitude by performing a dance to a Japanese song.

Mrs. Hosokawa surprised everyone when she sang, and quite smoothly, South Korean folk song "Arirang" with the elderly women as she was leaving.

Hosokawa Expresses 'Sorrow'

SK0611132493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1304 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Kyongju, S. Korea, Nov. 6 (YONHAP)—Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa expressed sorrow and regrets for the "unbearable pains" his country caused on the Korean people in the past in a most explicit apology so far at a summit here Saturday.

"There were many problems during Japan's colonial rule," Hosokawa was quoted as saying, "we, as the assailant who forced these unbearable pains, deeply regret what we did and apologize again at this opportunity."

The Japanese prime minister had come to this ancient South Korean city for a summit with South Korean President Kim Yong-sam, the first meeting of the new administrations launched just this year in both countries.

Kim and Hosokawa, as symbols of their will for forward-looking relations, agreed to open a hotline between them for closer and open cooperation and to establish a "new initiative for economic partnership" to redress snowballing trade imbalance in Tokyo's favor, Presidential spokesman Yi Kyong-chae said after the summit.

Hosokawa's visit, a working instead of an official one, is interpreted as an expression of Tokyo's determination to close its dark past with its closest neighbor for the 1910-1945 colonial rule that culminated with the end of World War II. The prime minister detailed the atrocities, including Korean "comfort women" mobilized as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers at frontline brothels and young men forced into labor camps during the war, the spokesman said.

President Kim thanked Hosokawa's apology, saying his sincere words will help rectify the historical perspective by people of South Korea and Japan and mark a new beginning, the spokesman said. The two countries should deal with the past not as a conflict but with understanding and cooperation, Kim was quoted as saying, "I plan to cooperate closely with you (Hosokawa) to develop a partner relations for the 21st century."

The two leaders addressed economic relations by establishing the new initiative and agreed to open working-level negotiations soon to set the specifics. The new initiative, much like the Dialogue for Economic Cooperation (DEC) South Korea has with the United States, will be a government channel led by high-level officials to remove various trade barriers and handle immediate issues.

President Kim pinpointed Japanese technology transfer and increased investment as key solutions to the trade imbalance and asked Hosokawa's efforts in creating the right atmosphere. Trade figures stand as heavy obstacles as the unhappy past between the two countries with over 90 percent of South Korea's trade deficit with the world recorded with Japan. Kim also asked that Japan lower its tariff and non-tariff barriers on South Korean products and allow wider access by its construction market.

Hosokawa explained that Japanese officials tend to believe in keeping current conditions but promised that he personally will try to solve the problems actively and flexibly. The two leaders discussed North Korea's nuclear and long-range missile development and shared concern that such problems threaten stability in the Asia Pacific, the spokesman said. They agreed they should work closely for a speedy solution to these situations, he said.

Hosokawa reaffirmed Tokyo's position that there will be no diplomatic normalization with Pyongyang before full solution of the North Korean nuclear problem and to consult fully with South Korea in the process.

On Russia's nuclear dumping in the East Sea [Sea of Japan], the prime minister expressed hopes for joint study among Seoul, Tokyo and Moscow and stressed that such incidents should not reoccur.

Touching on another remnant of the past—Korean forced laborers abandoned by Japan in Sakhalin after the war—Hosokawa reminded that his government is arranging their homeland visits and resettlement and will continue such efforts to bring them home to Korea.

Kim and Hosokawa reaffirmed their support for the Korea-Japan forum led by journalists and opinion leaders of the two sides and promised government support for its success.

While pledging to build on strong bilateral relations, they agreed that they should carry such relations to regional level such as through the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and make APEC the center of cooperation for the region.

Hosokawa invited Kim to visit Japan in the nearest future, and Kim replied he will make the visit at the first opportunity next year.

The summit lasted for nearly two hours and 30 minutes with just Kim, Hosokawa, translators and Foreign Ministry director-generals of Asian affairs of the two countries. They were joined briefly by their aides for 10 minutes for an expanded summit before heading for dinner Kim hosted for the prime minister.

The two leaders hold a joint press conference Sunday morning before Hosokawa returns to Tokyo.

Leaders Prefer Dialogue on DPRK

OW0611122793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Kyongju, South Korea, Nov. 6 KYODO—Japan and South Korea agreed on the need to settle the issue of North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons development Saturday [6 November] through consultations and dialogue with Pyongyang, a Japanese official said.

The agreement was made at a two-and-a-half hour meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and South Korean President Kim Yong-sam in the ancient capital of Kyongju, about 360 kilometers southeast of Seoul.

North Korea has "suspended" its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty but still rejects international demands to clear suspicions over its secretive nuclear development program by accepting inspections of certain facilities.

Also in the talks, Hosokawa extended deep remorse and apologized for the "intolerable" sufferings and sorrows inflicted on people of the Korean peninsula by Japanese colonial rule, the official said.

Hosokawa and Kim also agree to strive to build "future-oriented" relations by frankly examining bilateral history, the official said.

Bitter memories of Japanese atrocities during Tokyo's rule of the peninsula from 1910 to 1945 still linger among Koreans and are the source of strong anti-Japanese sentiment in South Korea.

On Koreans forcibly moved to the Russian Far East island of Sakhalin before and during World War II and left behind, Hosokawa pledged to investigate the matter in cooperation with the Russian Government, the official said.

An estimated 150,000 Koreans were forcibly taken to Sakhalin, the southern half of which was ruled by Japan until the end of the war. Over 40,000 were stranded there after the war.

In response an invitation by Hosokawa to visit Japan, Kim was quoted as saying he wants to come to Tokyo next year if possible. Hosokawa reportedly chose South Korea as the first Asian country to visit since he took office in August to emphasize relations with Seoul.

Hosokawa Cited on Domestic Issues

OW0611151893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1502 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Kyongju, South Korea, Nov. 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Saturday [6 November] he wants the government's package of political and electoral reform bills to pass the House of Representatives before he goes to the United States on November 19. Hosokawa said he is ready to hold talks with Yohei Kono, president of the opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to meet each other halfway on bills submitted by both sides.

The prime minister made the remarks to Japanese reporters at a hotel in the ancient South Korean capital of Kyongju during his two-day visit to South Korea.

Hosokawa, who will visit Seattle to attend a meeting of leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum November 19 and 20, has pledged to take responsibility if he fails to enact political and electoral reform by the end of the year. The current Diet session will end December 15.

If the bills, which are being debated by a Lower House ad hoc committee, fail to clear a plenary session of the House before Hosokawa's visit to the U.S., it would be extremely difficult for them to pass the House of Councillors by December 15, analysts said.

The seven-party coalition government and the LDP have been holding negotiations to reach a compromise on political reform legislation. The coalition bills would have 250 single-seat constituencies and 250 proportional representation seats contested in a Lower House election. Voters would each cast two ballots—one for the single-seat districts and the other for proportional representation on a national basis.

The LDP is seeking 300 single-seat constituencies and 171 seats decided by proportional representation. Each voter would cast one ballot for single-seat candidates that would also be applied to the proportional representation count on a prefectural basis.

Kim Yong-sam Delivers Dinner Speech

SK0711045493 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Nov 93 pp 2, 3

["Excerpts" of speech by President Kim Yong-sam at a dinner given in honor of Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa on 6 November—place not given]

[Text] First of all, I would like to make the point that our talks today have been a very potent catalyst for opening a new era in our countries' bilateral relationship.

In both our countries, new administrations came into being earlier this year, and both governments are pursuing reforms in much the same vein. I believe that this common current of history is giving a powerful impetus to our bilateral relations so that they will develop dramatically.

As a comrade in reform, I feel a deep sense of respect for and trust in Prime Minister Hosokawa, who is also receiving a higher degree of popular support and is the focus of greater expectations than any of his predecessors.

We are truly delighted that as a symbol of a new Japan, Prime Minister Hosokawa has made public a new perception of history and is vigorously translating into action his determination to make Japan and Korea even better neighbors. Since assuming office last February, I have also been doing my best to move our two nations' relations onto a new plane.

Being neighbors, our two countries have had close relations for millennia, marked by almost ceaseless constructive interaction, especially in the fields of culture and learning. Although there have been dark periods in our relationship in the past, they were very brief compared to the long history of bilateral interaction.

Now is the time to put the past behind us and move onward. Our two nations face a mountain of tasks that must be tackled jointly with the goal of advancing our common interests and world development in anticipation of the Asia-Pacific age, certain to arrive in the approaching 21st century. Our two countries should develop even closer cooperative ties as partners for peace and prosperity in the face of the emerging new civilization and new international order. Through our frank and candid exchanges of views today, I was delighted to find that the prime minister and I share an identical view on these matters.

Prime Minister Hosokawa, I sincerely hope that although your stay here is brief, you will find it pleasant and rewarding. Tomorrow morning, I intend to guide you on a tour of several historic and cultural sites in this area to recall the long history of friendship and exchanges between our two countries.

Joint News Conference Held 7 Nov

SK0711021593 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 2331 GMT 6 Nov 93

[News conference by ROK President Kim Yong-sam and Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa by foreign and domestic correspondents in Kyongju, South Korea—live; Prime Minister Hosokawa speaks in Japanese with phrase-by-phrase translation into Korean]

[Text] [Kim Yong-sam] We will now begin the news conference. How are you, domestic and foreign reporters? I am glad to meet you here in Kyongju, where the 1,000-year-old culture of Silla is still pulsating. First, I think Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa's visit to our country is very significant as it is the first occasion he has had to visit a nation in Asia. I wish to welcome him once again.

Yesterday and today, Prime Minister Hosokawa and myself frankly and open-mindedly exchanged views on the recent international situation and on means to promote relations between the ROK and Japan in a very amicable atmosphere.

We shared the view that when greeting the Asian-Pacific era, which is now a reality, it is now more urgent than ever before that our two countries build a new type of friendly and cooperative relation based on the common ideal of free democracy and market economy.

The prime minister and I have shared the view that although the Cold-War system has ended worldwide, the remains of the Cold War and the factors of instability still exist on the Korean peninsula. We have also agreed that the two countries will closely cooperate for the settlement of the North Korean nuclear issue and for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

We have agreed that our two countries will join efforts to develop increasingly interdependent economic relations in a more balanced manner. For the bright future of ROK-Japanese relations, it is necessary for the peoples of the two countries to be willing to become good-neighborly partners who understand and trust each other.

Prime Minister Hosokawa and I have agreed that our two countries will make joint efforts to become genuinely close neighbors by overcoming past problems through the establishment of a correct awareness of history in a rational position. In this connection, the two countries have agreed to promote the exchange between the peoples of the two countries more actively from now on. I was deeply impressed and moved by Prime Minister Hosokawa's insight into and firm faith in the future.

With success in the reform policy implemented in both the ROK and Japan, I wish to cooperate closely with Prime Minister Hosokawa to establish new ROK-Japanese relations, our two countries—the new ROK and the new Japan—hand in hand.

Although it was a brief period of one night and two days, I believe these talks will prove to be a new turning point for the development of good-neighborly and friendly relations between the ROK and Japan. Thank you.

[Morihiro Hosokawa] I am very glad that I have met President Kim Yong-sam in Kyongju and held candid talks in a free atmosphere. I express my wholehearted gratitude to His Excellency President and other personages concerned for their warm welcome toward us.

Both President Kim and I are committed to the historic reform in response to the demand of the times. I feel strong sympathy with the reform President Kim is pushing forward, and express strong and deep respect for President Kim's courage and his leadership.

Today it is the historical task of the international community to build a new peace order after the cold-war. During these talks, we have reconfirmed the common awareness of the North Korean nuclear weapons development issue. I think we should build firm Japanese-ROK relations in the international community by further promoting cooperative relations in the international community, particularly the Asian-Pacific region.

The two countries of Japan and the ROK are neighboring countries that share the basic values of freedom, democracy, and a market economy. For the two countries, the development of their relations is a task of high priority. I deeply repent [pansong] and express a wholehearted apology [chinsa] for the unbearable sadness and pain of various forms the people on the Korean peninsula suffered from the colonial rule of our country in the past—deprived of their opportunity for the education of their mother tongue and forced to change their names into a Japanese style.

Frankly facing up to the past and always learning a lesson from history, I wish to make renewed and continuous efforts in cooperation with President Kim to lay a firm foundation for the future partnership relations between Japan and the ROK.

Needless to say, it is important for Japan and the ROK to push ahead with extensive cooperation. We highly appraised that Japanese and ROK businessmen are making efforts to build new economic relations. The governments of the two countries have confirmed their position that they will also carry on possible cooperation on their part as well. Above all, it is important to promote the human and cultural exchange to deepen the mutual understanding of the peoples of the two countries. In particular, we have promised to make active efforts to promote the expanded exchange of youth and juveniles, including the admission of ROK students into Japanese educational institutions.

It is important to promote, henceforth, an atmosphere in which the peoples of the two countries can have candid discussions on the desirable form of Japanese-ROK cooperation. I am convinced these talks marked an important step toward to this end. Thank you.

[Kim Yong-sam] Now we will take questions from reporters.

[Kang Chol-ung of HANGYORE SINMUN] I welcome Prime Minister Hosokawa's visit to the ROK. I would like to ask the prime minister a question. I understand that during summit talks held on 6 November, you discussed many ways to develop the relations between the two countries into a future-oriented relationship. There are pending economic issues between the ROK and Japan, including the issue of correcting the trade unbalance and the issue of technology transfer. You, the prime minister, please tell us if you have concrete steps for the solution of these issues?

[Morihiro Hosokawa] The relations among the three nations of Japan, the United States, and the ROK are regarded as very important in the world. In particular, for our country, the promotion of relations with the ROK, our neighbor, is important not only to the relations between our two countries, but also to that of Asia and Pacific, as well as to the international community.

Based on this, I discussed this issue with His Excellency the President on 6 November. We confirmed that we will maintain close liaison in the future by making phone calls to each other at any time through a hot line. I think exchanges at all levels, including economic and manpower, between the two countries are important. In particular, I think your question is focused on economic issues. The issue of a trade unbalance between Japan and the ROK does exist.

Action programs were adopted in July of last year. These programs showed the direction of investments and technology transfer.

As for us, we will make all possible efforts to implement these programs. In addition, proposals were presented during a Japanese-ROK forum held on 11 November. To implement these proposals, we should cooperate with each other in a satisfactory manner.

[Mr. Terasaki from NHK] I would like to ask President Kim a question.

Concerning the issue on past history, Prime Minister Hosokawa made candid remarks on self-examination and apologized during the 6 November summit talks and even at this news conference. How do you, Mr. President, accept this? Do you think a certain settlement will be made on this issue?

What kind of concrete ideas do you, Mr. President, have on new Japanese-ROK relations?

[Kim Yong-sam] Prime Minister Hosokawa and I talked about this for a long time. He mentioned this even at this news conference this morning. Indeed, I was deeply impressed by the candid attitude of Prime Minister Hosokawa. Many successive prime ministers of the government of the Liberal Democratic Party have been involved in this issue, but they failed to show such an attitude.

We think we should now open the 21st century—the new era—by advancing toward a bright future. To do this, I think it is very important that we build mature, good-neighborly relations by promoting mutual trust and understanding. In particular, concerning our cooperation, we shared the view that maintaining economic cooperation based on mutual benefit and balance is important.

[Mr. Mizuno from YOMIURI SHIMBUN] I heard that during the talks on 6 November, Japan and the ROK agreed to cooperate with each other to cope with the issue of North Korea's nuclear weapons development. How will Japan and the ROK deal with this?

People, including people from the United States, talk about sanctions in the event North Korea does not change its attitude. Do you think there is a possibility of sanctions?

Concerning North Korea's missile development issue, an idea on Theater Missile Defense [TMD] has been presented by the United States and other countries. How will Japan cope with this situation?

[Morihiro Hosokawa] The issue of North Korea's nuclear development and missile development is causing serious worry, not only to Japan and the ROK, but also throughout the international community.

We shared the view that we have no other choice but to pay deep attention to this issue. I think Japan, the ROK, and the United States should cope with this issue by maintaining close liaison in order to make North Korea remain in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, accept inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and implement the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization.

As for the issue of sanctions, we cannot foresee how this issue will develop in the future. At the 6 November talks we agreed that it is important to make patient efforts to solve the problem through dialogue to every possible extent.

As for the idea on the TMD, working-level officials from Japan and the United States will discuss it in mid-November. During the talks, Japan will carefully listen to any idea by the United States and will review how we should deal with this by considering the relationship between our country's defense plan and this idea.

[Yun Chang-chun from SEGYE ILBO] I would like to ask President Kim Yong-sam a question. You, the two top leaders, agreed to make Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] the most important central organization in the Asian-Pacific region. What do you mean by central organization? Will you explain in detail how the ROK and Japan will cooperate with each other in this organization in the future?

[Kim Yong-sam] I always considered the Asian-Pacific region the center of the world in terms of economics. As you know very well, this region shares 55 percent of the gross national product of the whole world.

As you pointed out, we wish to further expand trade and investment within the region through APEC. Moreover, the APEC is an organization pursuing opening. Therefore, I think that doing everything in an open manner, instead of adhering to regionalism, is desirable. In particular, neither the ROK nor Japan belong to a certain group. Therefore, we are in a good position to carry out freely activities within the region. We agreed the two countries will continue discussions and consultations regarding how we will operate in the APEC in close cooperation with each other.

Since it is cold, now I would like to conclude this news conference. Thank you all.

Kim May Visit Japan Next Spring

OW0711091293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Kyongju, South Korea, Nov. 7 KYODO—President Kim Yong-sam may visit Japan soon after the first year of his five-year term of office ends on February 25, a presidential aide said Sunday. South Korea and Japan will consult on Kim's visit through diplomatic channels, said the official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The official praised Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa for candidly offering an apology and remorse to Koreans for Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula. He also lauded Hosokawa for pointing to Japan's past practices of depriving Koreans of the chance to learn their mother language and forcing them to change their names to Japanese ones.

The official accompanied the president to this ancient capital for talks with Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Saturday and Sunday.

Hosokawa Departs After Summit

SK0711032593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Pusan, South Korea, Nov. 7 (YONHAP)—Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa left South Korea Sunday [7 November] after a two-day summit with President Kim Yong-sam, the first between new administrations of the two countries.

The prime minister had been in Kyongju, an ancient capital of Korea, over the weekend and had talks with President Kim that touched base on issues of shared interests.

Hosokawa made a clear-cut apology for the atrocities from the 1910-1945 Japanese colonial rule over Korea, saying his country repents causing "unbearable pains" suffered by the people of Korea.

The two leaders, pledging forward-looking relations for the 21st century, agreed to open a hot line between their offices for around the clock consultations and to establish a "new initiative for economic partnership" aimed at rectifying the heavily tipped trade imbalance in Tokyo's favor.

Foreign Minister Assesses Summit

SK0811012393 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1215 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Interview with Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu by KBS news anchor Kim Chong-chin in Seoul on 7 November on the summit talks between ROK President Kim Yong-sam and Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa—recorded]

[Text] [Kim] Minister Han, thank you for all the trouble you took to prepare for the recent ROK-Japan summit. People of various circles assess that the Kyongju summit served as a turning point for opening a new age in relations between the ROK and Japan. What do you say about the summit?

[Han] The recent summit talks were held in a good atmosphere from beginning to end, and many practical issues were discussed in the talks. Specifically, the two leaders could see the new leader's image of and overall changes of each other's country through the talks. I think the two leaders will continue to hold unreserved dialogue and discussions in the future, with the recent talks as a momentum.

[Kim] In the recent talks, Prime Minister Hosokawa expressed deep reflection and apology for Japanese past atrocities. What is our government's plan to deal with the old problems?

[Han] What is most important in Hosokawa's expression is that his remarks were Japan's voluntary apology, not a result of negotiations or our demand. This is very important.

Of course we cannot forget the old problems, but we will, without adhering to them, establish new future-oriented relations with Japan with the recent talks as a good start point. I believe Japan and the ROK will understand and cooperate each other in the future, learning a lesson from the old problems.

[Kim] As I know, the two countries' joint measures against the North Korean nuclear issue were discussed in the recent talks. Have they agreed to any concrete measure?

[Han] In the talks, the two leaders agreed that the North Korean nuclear issue poses threats not only to the Korean peninsula but to the Northeast Asia and the whole Asia-Pacific area and that the nuclear issue also threats the world nonproliferation system. In particular, Japan made it clear that it would not have negotiations with North Korea for establishing diplomatic relations with it unless the nuclear issue is resolved. Japan promised to continue to give us its cooperation in solving this problem.

[Kim] The top leaders of the two countries agreed to form an ROK-Japan new economic cooperation body. Do you think the trade imbalance will improve with the talks as a momentum?

[Han] Japan promised to show a more sincere attitude toward pending issues such as reduction of tariffs, investments, and technological cooperation. The ROK and Japan promised to cooperate with each other not only to improve the trade imbalance but also to solve many other economic problems between the two countries. They will also cooperate with each other in advancing into third countries' markets and in multilateral conferences.

[Kim] What efforts do you think the two countries should make to develop ROK-Japan relations into those of a future-oriented partnership?

[Han] The two countries have adhered too much to the past problems and their relations were too emotional. From now on, they should endeavor to make their relations substantial, equal, and mutual.

[Kim] Thank you for answering questions today.

Political Parties Evaluate Talks

SK0811075593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—The ruling and opposition parties, evaluating Sunday's Seoul-Tokyo summit, expressed their hopes Monday that it will be the starting point of a new era for South Korea and Japan.

The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] said that it highly evaluated Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosakawa's frank reflection on unfortunate affairs that occurred between Korea and Japan in the past. In a statement, the party urged the two nations to deepen their new cooperative relations in the future.

The main opposition Democratic Party [DP] said that it expects to see future-oriented cooperation on bilateral problems, including the trade imbalance. It also asked Japan to undertake a joint investigation into the kidnapping in Tokyo of former opposition leader Kim Tae-chung by a group of Koreans.

The secretary-general of the DLP, Hwang Myong-su, said that it appears South Korean President Kim Yong-sam and Hosokawa did not talk about sensitive issues like the so-called Korean comfort women sexually abused by Japanese soldiers during World War II. But since Japan's attitude has changed, Korea should accept the other side with a broad mind and try to work out a new relationship with it, Hwang said.

Yi Ki-taek, chairman of the Democratic Party, said that while the South Korean and Japanese leaders agreed to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue through dialogue, U.S. President Bill Clinton had issued a stern warning to North Korea that he would regard a North Korean attack on South Korea as an attack on the United States as well.

"We have to find out what is really going on," Yi said.

Pak Chi-won, DP spokesman, said that he expected the South Korean people to generally show a positive response to Hosokawa's apologies for Japan's misdeeds during its colonial days. But Japan should not apologize only in words but in deeds, he said. Japan, as an economic superpower, should adopt a good- neighbor policy, correcting the trade imbalance and transferring technology to South Korea, he added.

South Koreans Polled on Outcome

SK0811080293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0722 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 8 (YONHAP)—Two South Koreans out of three are satisfied with the results of the Seoul-Tokyo summit at the weekend, according to a poll Monday by Media Research Inc.

In a telephone poll of 600 adult men and women across the country except the island Province of Cheju, 65.7 percent said they were "very satisfied" or "relatively satisfied" with the results of the meeting the day before.

President Kim Yong-sam met with Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province, on Saturday and Sunday in the first Seoul-Tokyo summit since new governments were inaugurated this year in both countries.

While 18.7 percent were impressed that Hosokawa frankly admitted the atrocities committed by Japan in the past and apologized, 8.3 percent said they were most impressed with the natural attitudes of Kim and Hosokawa.

Kim gave good a impression to 74.1 percent and Hosokawa to 65 percent.

While 69.5 percent said that the summit will have a good effect on future relations between the two countries, 29.5 percent said that now they can trust Japan more than before.

Though 52.6 percent said that Korea should give more weight to Japan in future diplomacy, 29.6 percent said its current diplomacy with Japan is good just as it is.

Over two-thirds (69.3 percent) were opposed to allowing in Japanese culture such as movies and popular songs, and 25.9 percent were in favor of lifting the ban.

YONHAP Analyzes Visit Results

SK0711034093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 7 Nov 93

["News Analysis" by Yi dong-min: "Korea-Japan Summit Help Close Book on Unhappy Past"]

[Text] Kyongju, South Korea, Nov. 7 (YONHAP)—The South Korea-Japan summit this weekend may well go down in history as the meeting that helped the two countries close the book on the dark past and turn their eyes to the future.

The summit had no pressing issues to cover. President Kim Yong-sam and Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa meant to touch base on matters of common interest, and this was exactly what they did.

They talked about the need for continued dialogue with North Korea on solving the nuclear problem, about their interests in developing the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), about shared concerns over Russia's nuclear dumping in the East Sea and a host of other bilateral and regional issues. But the image and the atmosphere were different, due much to Hosokawa's explicit apology for the past and Kim's clear expression of appreciation for the apology.

Hosokawa named Japan as the culprit of the "unbearable pains" caused on the Korean people during the colonial years and said he repents and apologizes for the past. He did not hesitate to name the crimes, describing how Koreans were barred from using their own language, were forced to change names into Japanese, how Korean women were mobilized as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers while young men were forced into labor camps. He repeated the apologetic words at a press conference Sunday, and President Kim gave unexpectedly high praises to Hosokawa's actions.

"I was greatly impressed by his honest attitude," Kim told the press conference. He went as far as comparing him to other prime ministers, saying Hosokawa's words were impressive because other prime ministers who came and went "weren't like him."

It's true that both Seoul and Tokyo were eager to shed the burden of the unhappy past but couldn't because of still resentful public sentiments. By going through the process of apologizing and accepting the apology, the two leaders did their parts in calming these sentiments.

The agreements on opening a hot line between their offices and on establishing a "new initiative for economic partnership" are outward gestures to show that the past is sealed and the eyes are now on the future. But closing the past really means more responsibility on South Korea, officials say. "Once we free Japan from its shackles from the past, it will run, and very fast," one Foreign Ministry official said on how he sees future Seoul-Tokyo relations.

"It means Japan has no more owed moral obligations toward Korea and will treat it as any other member of the international community," he said.

This attitude will apparently affect bilateral trade relations. President Kim already declared he wants to leave the problem of trade imbalance to the workings of economic principles instead of seeking a political solution.

Although Hosokawa personally promised his efforts to increase Japanese investment and technology transfer to South Korea, doubts remain whether the private business sector will follow his expectations.

South Korea and Japan are starting from scratch to define a new relationship. How the relationship takes form will depend on how determined people are to fulfill what their leaders agreed on this weekend.

Media Sources Note Clinton Remarks on DPRK

YONHAP Cites Clinton Remarks

SK0811000393 Seoul YONHAP in English 2354 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Washington, Nov. 7 (YONHAP)—U.S. President Bill Clinton, declaring that North Korea cannot be allowed to develop a nuclear bomb, said Sunday he will regard any attack on South Korea as an attack on the United States.

"North Korea cannot be allowed to develop a nuclear bomb," Clinton said. "We have to be very firm about it."

Speaking on NBC's "Meet the Press" program from the White House, Clinton said that he spent a lot of time on this issue.

"It's a very, very major issue. We have got to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons," Clinton said. "And particularly North Korea needs to stay in the control regime."

Asked if one of the options were a preemptive strike the way the Israelis took out the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Clinton declined to answer, saying: "I don't think I should discuss any specific options today."

If the North Koreans invaded South Korea, Clinton was asked, would that in effect be an attack on the United States.

"Absolutely," he replied. "We have our soldiers there. They (North Koreans) know that.... They know that any attack on South Korea is an attack on the United States."

North Korea is one of the most—perhaps the most—isolated countries in the world, Clinton said, with enormous economic problems, and it is trying to decide what direction to take now.

Clinton acknowledged that there is a lot of disagreement about what the United States should do now.

"I just want to assure the American people that we are doing everything we possibly can to make the best decision, to be firm in this. We are consulting with our allies in South Korea and Japan," he said. "They are most immediately affected by what we do and how we do it."

He said the United States has also worked with the Chinese, who despite other differences with Washington had helped to try to work through this issue.

HANGUK ILBO Reports on Interview

SK0811020393 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Nov 93 p 1

[Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton said on 7 November that he would not let North Korea build nuclear weapons and that if North Korea attacks South Korea, the United States would consider this to be an attack on the United States.

President Clinton said this in the "Meet the Press" program of NBC Television. However, when asked if the United States has an intention to launch a preemptive strike against North Korea to prevent it from developing nuclear weapons, he said: "It is not time to talk about specific choices."

When asked whether he would consider North Korea's attack of South Korea, a possibility that a high-ranking U.S. official talked about on 5 November, to be an attack of the United States, he said: "Of course. The U.S. forces are stationed along the truce line. North Korea knows that its southward aggression means an attack on the United States."

Newspapers Note Remarks on DPRK

SK0811030793

[Editorial report] ROK daily vernacular newspapers on 8 Nov reports President Clinton's remarks on North Korea in his interview on "Meet the Press."

The moderate CHOSON ILBO carries on page 1 a 300-word report from Washington with the headline: "'North Korea's Southward Aggression Will Be Considered an Attack on the United States'—Clinton: North Korea's Manufacturing of Nuclear Weapons Will Not Be Allowed." The article reports that President Clinton said "North Korea must not be allowed to develop nuclear weapons" and that he declined to elaborate on specific choices when questioned whether the United States would launch a preemptive strike against North Korea. The article also quotes the President as saying "North Korea knows that its southward aggression means an attack on the United States."

The moderate HANGUK ILBO carries on page 1 a 300-word Washington-datelined article headlined: "'The United States Will Not Allow North Korea's Nuclear Development'—In Television Interview, Clinton Says Southward Aggression Is an Attack on the United States." The full translation follows:

"U.S. President Bill Clinton said on 7 November that he would not let North Korea build nuclear weapons and that if North Korea attacks South Korea, the United States would consider this to be an attack on the United States. President Clinton said this on NBC's 'Meet the Press.' However, when asked if the United States has any intention of launching a preemptive strike against North Korea to prevent it from developing nuclear weapons, he said: 'It is not time to talk about specific choices.' When asked whether he would consider North Korea's attack of South Korea, a possibility that a high-ranking U.S. official talked about on 5 November, to be an attack of the United States, he said: 'Of course. The U.S. forces are stationed along the truce line. North Korea knows that its southward aggression means an attack on the United States.'"

The left-leaning HANGYORE SINMUN carries a 100-word report on page 1 with the headline "'North Korea's Nuclear Bomb Development Will Not Be Allowed'—Said Clinton on NBC-TV." The article reports that President Clinton said that the United States would not allow North Korea to develop nuclear bombs and considers any aggression on South Korea to be an attack on the United States, that the United States will "not allow North Korea to develop nuclear bombs," and that "North Korea knows that any attack on South Korea means an attack on the United States."

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN and the moderate TONG-A ILBO did not carry reports on the interview.

Kim Yong-sam: Time for Deadline on DPRK Issue

SK0611003793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0018 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Washington, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam, declaring that it is essential to send "a clear message" to Pyongyang, says it is about time South Korea and the United States considered the possibility of setting a deadline to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue.

"The best thing is to solve this (nuclear) problem through dialogue," the president says in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST.

Kim was interviewed in Seoul on Thursday after South Korea and the United States held a two-day South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SMC) attended by Korean Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae and his U.S. counterpart, Les Aspin, who had also conferred with President Kim. The newspaper said, however, that President Kim also indicated that his patience with North Korea might be running low.

"North Korea has a habit of demanding more and more, and if you make one concession, they demand another," Kim told the interviewer. "I think perhaps it is about time that we should consider the possibility of setting a deadline."

There have been fears that economic sanctions might drive the North Koreans to military retaliation, the POST said. But Kim said he was not seriously concerned about the possibility.

"Imposing economic sanctions on North Korea does not directly translate into military action by North Korea, because the United States and Korea are maintaining a strong defense posture...to deter and repel any attack to be made by North Korea," Kim said.

North Says U.S. Making 'One-Sided Demands'

SK0611135093 Seoul YONHAP in English 1324 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 6 (YONHAP)—North Korea lashed out at the United States for making one-sided demands and charged it should first keep its promise to remove nuclear threats against Pyongyang, NAEWOE press, North Korean watcher monitored here, reported Sunday. [day as received]

North Korean Ambassador to Russia Son Song-pil told a press conference with Russian reporters that "impure" sectors are trying to convince the international community to solve the nuclear question through pressure.

The International Atomic energy agency (IAEA) and the U.N. General Assembly adopted resolution urging the communist state to immediately comply with full safeguards measures.

These kinds of actions "are provocations by forces who regard (North Korea) as enemies," Son said.

"There are things that we (North Korea) have to solve and things the United States has to solve," Son was quoted as saying, blaming Washington for making one-sided demands.

The United States should first remove its nuclear threat against North Korea as promised at previous round of high-level talks, Son said. He charged that South Korea and the United States for manufacturing and stationing large-scale chemical weapons on the Korean peninsula.

"If they bring clouds of nuclear and chemical war on the Korean peninsula, then they shall bear full responsibility for the consequences and will not be able to escape the miserable outcome," he said.

Defections From DPRK to China Said Rising

SK0711092493 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0803 GMT 7 Nov 93

[YONHAP from Tokyo]

[Text] According to Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN dispatched from Seoul today, North Korea ordered a combat mobilization throughout North Hamgyong Province for two weeks in September and carefully checked passers-by to prevent people from defecting to China.

Quoting various ROK sources, YOMIURI SHIMBUN said that North Korea had ordered the combat mobilization as a countermeasure to Team Spirit and other ROK-U.S. joint military exercises, and to prevent people from defecting. The paper added that this information hinted that North Korea's domestic situation is very serious.

According to these ROK sources, the number of North Koreans who try to escape to northeastern China because of the severe control system and economic difficulties in North Korea had increased this year. They usually cross the Tuman River through mountain areas bordering China. North Korea therefore ordered the Army to assume a combat mobilization posture in North Hamgyong Province.

After lifting the order, North Korea made an overall change in the deployment of military forces in the border area. The 11th Corps has beem increased from four to seven brigades.

Quoting these sources, YOMIURI SHIMBUN said the number of people escaping from North Korea has been decreasing since November, but people continue to escape. Complaints about the internal situation in North Korea are increasing at a fast rate.

North Reportedly To Ask China for Food Aid

SK0611131593 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1222 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Japan's JIJI News Agency has reported that North Korea will send a high-ranking official to China this month to urgently ask for food aid. JIJI News Agency reported that Premier Kang Song-san or Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon will be the special envoy to ask for food aid and that it seems that North Korea will ask China to provide food free of charge.

DPRK Envoy's Return to PRC Dispels 'Rumor'

SK0811091793 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 8 Nov 93 p 2

[By reporter Chon Taek-won from Beijing]

[Text] It has been confirmed that Chu Chang-chun, North Korean ambassador to Beijing, who returned to Pyongyang in early July, came back to his post in late October after four months' absence and is now on duty. His return to Pyongyang called the attention of people because it took place at a time when there was a rumor that Kim Il-song and his son were having a power struggle. Ambassador Chu's return to Pyongyang was linked to the power struggle rumor. His return to his post, however, proved the rumor to be false.

Troupe Led by Deng Xiaoping's Son on Visit

Daily Outlines Activities in Seoul

SK0611062093 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Nov 93 p 3

[Text] Deng Pufang, the eldest son of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, expressed a strong hope yesterday for further exchanges and cooperation between disabled persons in South Korea and China.

"South Korea has made much progress in promoting various welfare programs for the disabled in recent years in parallel with its rapid economic and social development. I think that there are a lot of things to learn from Korea in that field," Deng told a press conference at the Hilton Hotel.

The 49-year-old Deng, concurrent chairman of the China Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF), arrived here Thursday, leading a six-member CDPF delegation, at the invitation of the Korean Society for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities.

A 45-member art troupe affiliated with the CDPF arrived yesterday afternoon.

While here until Nov. 14, the China Disabled People's Performing Art Troupe, which includes four Taiwanese, will hold a variety of art performances at the state-run broadcasting KBS [Korean Broadcasting System] Hall in Seoul and two provincial cities.

At the end of the hour-long press conference, Deng and Cho Il-muk, chairman of the Korean Society, singed an agreement on exchanges and cooperation in rehabilitation projects for disabled people between the two countries.

Deng, who is physically handicapped, said sitting in a wheelchair, "I am very glad to have an opportunity to be here, realizing my long-cherished desire, and to share an experience in rehabilitation projects for disabled people in South Korea."

CDPF officials said that Deng has been suffering from paralysis in his lower part of the body after being hurled by Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution which erupted in 1965.

Earlier in the day, Deng met Health-Social Affairs Minister Song Chong-suk at her office in Kwachon, south of Seoul, and plans to meet with other ranking government officials and business leaders. Deng is also scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Kim Yong-sam next Thursday.

Troupe Performs 7 Nov

SK0711132193 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1233 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] A Chinese art troupe of handicapped people led by Deng Pufang, the first son of the Chinese man of influence Deng Xiaoping, gave a performance at the KBS Hall in Youido, Seoul, on the afternoon of 7 November.

Today's performance was aimed at giving hope to handicapped people and making healthy people aware of handicapped people and giving them a good understanding of the handicapped. About 50 members of the art troupe performed several numbers, including a musical number by visually handicapped people and a dance by hearing-impaired people, which won the applause of the audience.

Troupe Visits KBS President

SK0811131293 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1233 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese art troupe of handicapped people led by Deng Pufang, the first son of China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, paid a courtesy call on Korea Broadcasting System [KBS] President Hong Tu-pyo on the afternoon of 8 November. During the meeting, Deng Pufang said that the audience responded splendidly to the performance by its handicapped art troupe at the KBS Hall due to the large stage and magnificent sound effects. He thanked KBS for its cooperation.

Papers Carry Editorials on UN Resolution

SK0411072493

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of editorials from ROK vernacular newspapers on the resolution adopted at the UN General Assembly on 2 November on the North Korean nuclear issue.

The moderate Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean on 2 November publishes on page 3 a 800-word editorial titled "North Korea Should Listen to International Opinion." The editorial asserts that the overwhelming vote of 140 in favor, one against, and nine abstentions, shows that "North Korea is the only one who is convinced by its own nuclear logic."

The editorial continues that the vote is significant because it "reconfirms the impartiality, reliability and role of the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA," which also means the North Korean nuclear issue is not a bilateral issue between North Korea and the United States but "an issue that concerns the entire international community," and conveys the message that "the PRC is not aligning itself with North Korea regarding the nuclear issue."

Reaffirming that if North Korea does not comply with the resolution, the only step to follow is international sanctions, the editorial urges North Korea to make a right choice between isolation and coprosperity with South Korea.

The moderate Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean on 3 November publishes on page 3 a 800-word editorial titled "Let us Know the True Nature of North Korea." Noting that "even the nine countries that abstained from the vote feel awkward about North Korea's attitude," the editorial questions how the United States could continue negotiations individually, excluding the United Nations, when international opinion is so unanimous.

Citing the continued poor harvest in North Korea, the editorial predicts North Korea will face more difficulties in importing oil from the PRC and Arabian countries because they abstained from the vote.

The editorial also urges a unified ROK policy toward North Korea emphasizing that "the diverse yet inappropriate policies were due to lack of knowledge of the true nature of North Korea." The editorial reports North Korea's attitude toward the world's opinion shows "it is not one that could be persuaded."

The editorial concludes: "Maybe it would be more practical to wait for the eventual change of power inside North Korea if the negotiations result in a deadlock."

The moderate TONG-A ILBO in Korean on 3 November publishes on page 3 a 800-word editorial titled "The Lesson From the Vote of 140 in Favor, and One Against." The editorial challenges that if the resolution is truly a "political plot" as asserted by North Korea, would it be possible that the entire world is joining in the plot.

The editorial reports, however, "it is not time for us to be joyful over the vote, but become more sorrowful due to the fact that we are confronting a dreadfully isolated power."

The editorial urges North Korea to learn a lesson from the vote, particularly the abstention of the PRC, and to accept IAEA inspections unconditionally.

The moderate Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean on 3 November publishes on page 3 a 800-word editorial titled "The Pressure of 140 to One."

Pointing out the significance of the resolution, the editorial reports: "It publicly certifies the IAEA's activities to be impartial; it gives full approval to the IAEA report on the North Korean nuclear situation submitted by Director-General Hans Blix, including the part regarding unreported nuclear materials; and it means it is intolerable that North Korea is insisting on a resolution through negotiations with the United States only."

The editorial continues that the resolution further limits room in which North Korea can maneuver.

The moderate Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean on 3 November publishes on page 3 a 800-word editorial titled "The Meaning of 140 in Favor, One Against." The editorial reports North Korea has brought the undesirable resolution on itself by abusing its nuclear card.

The editorial, however, continues that "the unfortunate situation of imposing military and economic sanctions can never be repeated on the Korean peninsula," and urges North Korea to earnestly accept the UN General Assembly's resolution. The editorial also urges North Korea not to regard the resolution as not having a legal binding force, but to realize earnestly the meaning of the vote.

The pro-government Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean on 3 November publishes on page 3 a 800-word editorial titled "Would the North Still Resist International Pressure on Nuclear Development"?

The editorial urges North Korea to "calmly apprehend the meaning of the vote, particularly the abstentions by the PRC, Iraq, and Cuba." Denouncing that North Korea brands the resolution as a "political plot" the editorial questions if it still intends nuclear development at any cost.

The editorial warns that "nuclear development is not a safeguard for defending North Korea's system, but a reckless risk that would only accelerate self-destruction." The editorial continues that the nuclear issue has lost its power as a negotiating card and that there is no more that the United States or the ROK could give.

The independent left-leaning Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean on 3 November publishes on page 3 a 800-word editorial titled "North Korean Nuclear Issue Needs Some Time." Noting that the series of North Korean-U.S. contacts made in New York seemed very sincere, the editorial reports that "setting a deadline of the end of October or early November does not have significant meaning as long as the negotiations between North Korea and the United States do not fail."

The editorial says that the ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting is therefore gathering great interest because North Korea is keeping a keen eye on the meeting. The editorial reports that the United States seems to have decided unofficially not to continue the Team Spirit exercise next year, but officially it says it is waiting for a change in North Korea's attitude.

The editorial concludes that the North Korean nuclear issue cannot be resolved in one round, and that our expectations should not corner the North.

Cambodia

Lao Premier, Delegation on Official Visit

Chea Sim Receives Lao Premier

BK0711065093 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim, acting head of state and chairman of the National Assembly, received H.E. Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], madam, and the high-level Lao delegation at 0900 on the morning of 7 November. Also present at the meeting were H.E. Loy Sumchheang, first vice chairman of the National Assembly; H.E. Son Soubert, second vice chairman of the National Assembly, and several other National Assembly members.

H.E. Chea Sim welcomed the visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia by the Lao delegation and considered it a stimulus to further expand and consolidate the relations of solidarity, friendship, and multifarious cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

H.E. Chea Sim highly valued the development of Cambodian-Lao relations, in this new stage, through the exchange of high-level delegations of the two countries. He also thanked Lao President Nouhak Phoumsavan for a message of greetings to His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, king of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on his 71st birthday.

For his part, H.E. Khamtai Siphandon enthusiastically welcomed the appointment of H.E. Chea Sim as the National Assembly chairman and wished the latter every success in the implementation of his noble task. The Lao premier also presented to H.E. Chea Sim a letter from Lao President H.E. Nouhak Phoumsavan inviting His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk and Queen Norodom Monineat Sihanouk to pay a friendly official visit to the LPDR at their convenience.

H.E. Khamtai Siphandon also said that the LPDR National Assembly will invite a delegation of the Cambodian National Assembly to visit Laos in the near future.

AKP Provides Details on Talks

BK0611135093 Phnom Penh AKP in English 1002 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP November 6—Co-Premiers of the Royal Government Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen met in Phnom Penh Thursday [4 Nov] afternoon with Lao Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon, who is now visiting Cambodia.

During talks, the two sides exchanged views on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries, Cambodia and Laos.

"We have just agreed upon our bilateral relations in trade, tourism exchange, cultural exchange, everything," Prince Ranariddh told reporters after the meeting.

Prince Ranariddh also said that Laos will have "completely free access" to the sea via Cambodia and that infrastructure—roads and railroads—will be improved in order to facilitate such access.

"We are ready to provide full access to Laos to our sea and we have to improve the infrastructure between Phnom Penh and Vientiane in order to facilitate access, completely free access to our sea for Laos," the prince said.

Mr. Khamtai is the first foreign leader to pay an official visit to Cambodia after the formation of the Royal Government in Phnom Penh on October 29.

Joint Communique Signed

BK0711062293 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, respectively first and second prime ministers of the Royal Government of Cambodia, and H.E. Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], signed a Cambodian-Lao joint communique at the state house, Chamka Mon, at 1030 on the morning of 7 November.

On the same occasion, Prince Norodom Sirivut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and H.E. Somsavat Lengsavat, foreign minister of the LPDR, signed an agreement on economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between Cambodia and Laos.

According to the agreement, the two sides have agreed to the annual exchange of students who are to continue their higher education and vocational training. They have agreed to officially open up a checkpoint at the two countries' common border, enhance trade and tourist relations, and consolidate cooperation in civil aviation and transports. The two sides also are unanimous in the establishment of a mixed commission consisting of the two countries' experts to conduct study and research on a project to repair and construct a road to link Phnom Penh with Vientiane. The road will pass through Stung Treng Province of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Champa Sak Province of Laos. The Cambodian side will create favorable conditions for the Lao side to use Cambodian ports.

This is only an agreement in principle; concrete implementation will be negotiated by the concerned ministries of each country in the future.

'Text' of Joint Communique

BK0811022393 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Nov 93

["Cambodia-Laos Joint Communique"—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister; and His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, second prime minister, H.E. Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], paid an official friendship visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia from 4 to 7 November 1993.

2. During his stay in Cambodia, H.E. Khamtai Siphandon, was given an audience by H.E. Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and acting head of state. In this audience, H.E. Khamtai Siphandon was informed of the Constituent Assembly's work, which ended with the endorsement of the new constitution and the commencement of the new National Assembly's first session on 25 October 1993. H.E. Khamtai Siphandon expressed his warm congratulations to H.E. Chea Sim on his election as the chairman of the National Assembly and wished him successes in fulfilling his noble mission.

On that occasion, H.E. Khamtai Siphandon conveyed, through H.E. Chea Sim, a letter from H.E. Nouhak Phoumsavan, LPDK president, inviting His Majesty Sihanouk Varaman, king of Cambodia, and Her Majesty Queen Norodom Monineat Sihanouk to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDK at any time that their majesties wished.

H.E. Khamtai Siphandon also presented a gift to His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman for his 71st birthday and for entering his 72d year of age, wishing him the best of health and a long life.

3. H.E. Khamtai Siphandon and his delegation also laid wreaths at the Independence Monument and visited many centers of cultural and economic importance in Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville.

Everywhere H.E. Khamtai Siphandon and his delegation visited, a warm reception was organized for them by the Cambodian authorities and people.

4. An official talk between a delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC] led by HRH Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen and the delegation of the LPDR Government led by H.E. Khamtai Siphandon was held at the prime minister's office in an atmosphere of friendship, honesty, and mutual understanding.

5. During their talk, the two sides informed each other of the new developments of the situation in their countries, exchanged views on the prospects for strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and discussed regional and international issues of mutual.

6. The Cambodian side accorded a warm reception to H.E. Khamtai Siphandon and his delegation since this official visit was of historic significance and a contribution to gradually strengthening and expanding the bond of good neighborliness between Cambodia and Laos.

On behalf of the RGC and the Cambodian people, HRH Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen reiterated their deep gratitude to the fraternal Lao people and the LPDR Government for their firm and active support to the Cambodian people and for the role played by the Lao people and government in the Cambodian peace process.

7. The Cambodian side hailed the immense national achievements it had noticed during its recent visit to the LPDR which the Lao Government and people had brought about in implementing the reform policy under the sacred leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

8. H.E. Khamtai Siphandon and his delegation warmly welcomed the concrete solution for peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia through the official endorsement and promulgation of a new constitution, the restoration of the constitutional monarchy, and His Majesty King Sihanouk Varaman's return to the throne as king of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

H.E. Khamtai Siphandon and delegation, on behalf of the Lao Government and people, gave a warm welcome to the recently formed RGC led by HRH Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen, which has made all-out efforts to bring about peace and national reconciliation and build an independent, peaceful, neutral, nonaligned, and prosperous Cambodia.

9. The two sides offered respects to His Majesty King Sihanouk Varaman for his noble and historic role in bringing about unity, peace, political stability, national reconciliation, and the restoration and reconstruction of Cambodia.

10. The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the current situation of the bond of traditional friendship and good neighborliness between the two countries. They reiterated their pledge to persistently strengthen and expand this bond on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; nonuse of force or threat to use force; and peaceful settlement of all problems concerning the relations between the two countries and issues of cooperation, equity, and mutual interests.

11. In this spirit, the two sides noted the need and significance of the closer cooperation between the two

countries. For this reason, an agreement on economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation was signed by the two governments.

12. The two sides took note that, although armed disputes and conflicts still existed in some parts of the world, there was a concrete development in the situation in Southeast Asia which was favorable to peace, stability, and cooperation.

The two sides reiterated their firm desire to cooperate more closely with countries in the region so as to turn this part of the world into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

The two sides also determined that the Kingdom of Cambodia and the LPDR should cooperate even more closer on environmental protection within the framework of the Mekong International Committee and for the common interests of the people of all states along this river.

13. The two sides were happy over the success of H.E. Khamtai Siphandon's current visit to Cambodia. They held that this success constituted a brilliant step in the history of the splendid relations between the two countries.

14. H.E. Khamtai Siphandon expressed his most sincere and warmest thanks to the RGC and Cambodian people for their friendly attitude and the cordial reception accorded the delegation of the LPDR Government.

Issued in Phnom Penh on 7 November 1993

[Signed] For the RGC, Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister, H.E. Hun Sen, second prime minister;

For the LPDR Government, H.E. Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister

Comparison on Communique

BK0811084693

Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao at 0500 GMT on 8 November broadcasts an 8-minute "Laos-Cambodia joint communique" on an official friendship visit to Cambodia on 4-7 November by Lao Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon and his delegation. This version has been compared with and found to be identical to the above Phnom Penh Radio Cambodian version, except for the following variation:

Penultimate paragraph, make read: ...[Signed] For the LPDR Government, H.E. Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister;

For the RGC, H.E. Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister, H.E. Hun Sen, second prime minister... (rendering Lao name first)

Lao Delegation Leaves

BK0711142593 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], his wife, and the rest of the LPDR's high-ranking delegation left Phnom Penh for Laos at 1130 on 7 November after successfully completing a four-day friendship visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

During his stay, H.E. Khamtai Siphandon paid a courtesy call on H.E. Chea Sim, acting head of state and chairman of the National Assembly, and visited and held talks with Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister, and H.E. Hun Sen, second prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia. During the talks, they exchanged news on the latest developments of situations in their respective countries. They also exchanged views on the strengthening of the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries and discussed regional and international issues of mutual interest.

H.E. Khamtai Siphandon welcomed and hailed the positive results of the peace and national reconciliation process in Cambodia made through the adoption and promulgation of a new constitution which has brought the constitutional monarchy back to Cambodia. He also warmly welcomed the newly formed Cambodian Royal Government headed by Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen. He especially expressed respects to His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varman, saying that the king would surely bring about peace and national reunification and help to build a prosperous Cambodia. The LPDR's high-ranking delegation expressed confidence that the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Laos and Cambodia would grow stronger. H.E. Khamtai Siphandon and his entourage also visited several important cultural and economic centers in Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville.

Seeing the LPDR's high-ranking delegation off at Pochentong Airport were H.E. Hun Sen, second prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and his wife as well as many officials, young men, young women, students, and members of various embassies in Phnom Penh.

Chea Sim, Ranariddh Meet Japanese Official

BK0611134493 Phnom Penh AKP in English 1007 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP November 6—National Assembly chairman Chea Sim and First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh met here Wednesday [3 November], on separate occasion, Japanese Foreign Ministry advisor Hisashi Owada on a friendship visit to Cambodia.

Chairman Chea Sim welcomed the visit by the Japanese as the consolidation of Cambodia-Japan cooperation. Chairman Chea Sim highly appreciated the important role played by Japan in the rehabilitation of Cambodia. He appealed to the Japanese humanitarian organizations to offer more assistance to the Cambodian people.

On the situation in Cambodia, he said the Khmer Rouge had to be demobilized and to surrender their autonomous zones and army to the control of the government.

He hoped that under the leadership of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk the Cambodian people would be in complete reunification.

For his past, Prince Norodom Ranariddh pointed to the necessity in the national reconstruction and requested for Japanese government assistance to the fields of agriculture, education and health care, which, he said, were the necessary priority in rehabilitating Cambodia.

Mr. Hisashi Owada said he would do his best to further contribute to the reconstruction of Cambodia.

The Japanese advisor left here on the same day. While here he visited the Angkor Wat, in Siem Reap and "Tuol Sleng" museum of genocide and Cambodia-Japan friendship bridge (Chrouy Changva bridge) in Phnom Penh. He also met on Tuesday with Prince Norodom Siruvut, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

Sihanouk Thanks Khieu Samphan for Support

BK0711005293 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Nov 93

["Message of Thanks" from His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk to Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, 4 November—read by announcer]

[Text] To His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK].

Your Excellency: I and my wife have already received your 31 October 1993 telegram formulating your impression and that of the PDK on my message to the people across the country on the occasion of my bithday. Both of us deeply thank you and your aides for your noble, special sentiments with ardent patriotism.

I and my wife wish you and your aides all the best. May all of you achieve successes in the implementation of your tasks for our Cambodian nation and motherland.

Your Excellency and your aides of the sublime PDK, please accept our deepest cordial and affectionate regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk
[Dated] 4 November 1993

Government Keeps Door Open for Khmer Rouge

BK0611125893 Phnom Penh AKP in English 1017 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP November 6—Second Prime Minister Hun Sen said here Friday [5 November] that the Royal Government still keeps the door open for Khmer Rouge to join the national community.

During talks with Australian Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia John Holloway, Hun Sen said: "The Royal Government did not close the door for the Khmer Rouge to come and join the national community."

However, he warned that in order to join the nation the Maoist faction had to fulfil a number of conditions proposed by the Royal Government.

On the coming roundtable talks scheduled to help in December, Hun Sen said the Royal Government had little belief on Khmer Rouge's acceptance of the government's conditions but, he said, the government would use all means to prevent the continuation of war.

"The Royal Government could not ignore the Khmer Rouge's attacks on the innocent people," Hun Sen added.

Antitank Mine Kills Seven Government Soldiers

BK0511121993 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 5 (AFP)—A truck packed with government soldiers struck an anti-tank mine believed to have been planted by the Khmer Rouge in northern Cambodia, killing seven and wounding 20, a government official said Friday.

The truck hit the mine Thursday on Route 68, which was resurfaced with U.S. Government aid last year. It leads north from Siem Reap to the Thai border town of Osmach.

The incident happened just south of the town of Samrong, deputy defense minister Ek Sereywath said.

"It was just a routine patrol," he said.

Most of the men on board were formerly serving in the royalist resistance forces of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party, but had joined the government to fight the Khmer Rouge following U.N.-run elections earlier this year, he said.

Six of the men died on the scene, and a seventh died while being evacuated to a hospital in Phnom Penh, along with the 20 other wounded soldiers.

Military officials had predicted mine attacks and acts of Khmer Rouge sabotage along Rt. 68 in retaliation for an offensive on the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Anlong Veng, about 80 kilometers (50 miles) east of Samrong, which began in September.

Indonesia

Singapore Prime Minister in Jakarta on Visit

Alatas, Goh Discuss APEC

BK0611124593 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong held talks with President Suharto at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta this afternoon as part of his two-day working visit to Indonesia. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong successively received calls from Foreign Minister Ali Alatas; Hartarto, coordinating minister for industry and trade; and Wijoyo Nitisastro, economic adviser to the Indonesian Government, in Jakarta this afternoon.

Following the one-hour meeting, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said his talks with the Singapore prime minister focused on an APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] summit scheduled to be held in Seattle, the United States, this month. According to the foreign minister, Indonesia and Singapore as fellow ASEAN members believe that all ASEAN countries should be cohesive during the forthcoming APEC summit. The two countries regard APEC as a multilateral economic forum grouping Asia-Pacific countries and stress the need for these countries to maintain their economic growth.

Meanwhile, Minister Hartarto told reporters that he and the Singapore prime minister discussed bilateral cooperation in trade and investment and the excellent triangular cooperation involving Singapore, the Malaysian state of Johor, and the Indonesian Province of Riau.

Goh Terms APEC 'Vital'

BK0611120693 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong was reported to have said that the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC, was vital for ASEAN because it would help increase U.S. trade and investment. REUTERS news agency quoted him as saying in Jakarta that APEC can help engage the United States economically in the Asia-Pacific [region]. Mr. Goh also said APEC could help prevent the United States from being forced to expand southward. Mr. Goh said if Asia does not engage the United States economically, Washington is likely to expand the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA] into Central and South America. NAFTA at present groups the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Mr. Goh arrived in the Indonesian capital today for a two-day visit. Indonesia's state secretary said earlier that Mr. Goh was scheduled to hold talks with President Suharto later today. Mr. Goh will return home tomorrow morning.

On Monday, Mr. Goh Chok Tong will leave for a three-day visit to South Korea at the invitation of President Kim Yong-sam. Mr. Goh is expected to discuss bilateral and international issues, in particular the APEC meeting in Seattle and North Korea when he calls on President Kim. [passage omitted]

Further on Discussions

BK0611080393 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, who is on a two-day working visit to Indonesia, held one-on-one talks with President Suharto at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta this afternoon. Murdiono, minister in the State Secretariat, disclosed the results of the talks between the two state leaders to reporters:

[Begin Murdiono recording] Ladies and gentlemen, the president and Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore held talks a short while ago. They exchanged views on various bilateral, regional, and international issues.

The president briefed the Singapore prime minister on political developments in Indonesia. In short, the president told Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong that Indonesia is consistently making efforts to achieve dynamic political stability. Indonesia's dynamic political stability will more or less contribute to regional stability, which will in turn benefit the development of this region in general.

Now, let me tell you the other topic of discussions. The two leaders focussed mainly on an informal APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] meeting to be held by the end of this month. The president said that the members of APEC have different levels of economic development. In broad terms, the president said that developing members should be given sufficient opportunity to attain a certain economic level to enable them to enjoy economic strength and competitiveness in the region and the world in the coming decades. The president and the prime minister agreed that fair and mutually beneficial cooperation should be developed within the APEC framework. I think what the president said was not much different from what he told Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating during their talks some time ago. [end recording]

Daily Says 'Too Early' for Economic Community

BK0711115993 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 27 Oct 93 p 2

[Editorial: "The Significance of Paul Keating's Visit"]

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Paul J. Keating and his party will make a working visit to Jakarta from 26 to 28 October on their way home from the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Cyprus.

Of course, those who observe relations between the two neighboring countries will question the purpose and urgency of this visit because this will be the Australian prime minister's second visit to Jakarta in less than one year and a half. However, President Suharto has yet to visit Australia since the Labor Party leader took over the government from Bob Hawke in December 1991. In fact, the principles of reciprocity are part of diplomatic relations.

Prime Minister Paul Keating appears to have something very urgent to discuss with President Suharto. It so happens that his visit comes three weeks before an informal APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] summit is scheduled to be opened in Seattle, the United States in mid-November.

As we know, the idea of convening the meeting came in fact from Prime Minister Keating, but U.S. President Bill Clinton later took over the role.

For Australia itself, its involvement in the Asia-Pacific region is very important. Prime Minister Paul Keating even said some time ago that the future of the continent with a population of 17 million lies in the Asia-Pacific region, not Europe. Moreover, he is one of the pioneers who intend to change Australia's type of government from a constitutional monarchy to a republic.

Accordingly, it is certainly understandable why Prime Minister Keating is making continued efforts to develop and expand good relations, especially in the economic and trade fields, with the Asia-Pacific region in which the ASEAN countries are an important pillar. In addition, Australia is making efforts to win recognition as a member of the Asian community, while Asian countries appear to be maintaining a wait-and-see attitude about proof of the extent of the serious attitude of these "white Asians" toward them and their interaction in the region.

In this regard, Australia in fact intends to immediately establish an "Asia-Pacific Economic Community." This country wants to turn the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation into the Asia-Pacific Economic Community. The latter will be an institution whose activities and functional scope will be totally different from the former's.

We know that APEC is currently not an institutionalized organization but simply a consultative forum among economic powers as its participants. Officially, the forum does not use the term "member" but only "participant."

Institutionalizing the forum is in fact facing political obstacles and causing political implications. The PRC opposes the institutionalization of APEC because this would grant equal status and rights to Taiwan and Hong Kong, two territories the PRC claims as being under its jurisdiction.

However, although APEC has yet to be institutionalized, it already has an executive secretary who is an American. Beginning in 1994, the activities of the consultative forum will be handled by Indonesia. Subsequently, Prof. Hendra Esmara, economist from Andalas University in Padang, has been nominated for the post.

Accordingly, the Suharto-Keating talks are highly expected to focus on issues pertaining to APEC and its activities next year.

In this regard, we believe that APEC, whose letter C stands for cooperation, is more acceptable and flexible because the participants still have freedom and flexibility in undertaking economic cooperation.

Meanwhile, the APEC whose letter C stands for community will bind its members to collectively agreed upon terms because experience shows that an economic community in fact signifies an economic integration which is different from economic cooperation.

Moreover, it appears to be too early to establish an Asia-Pacific Economic Community because the levels of prosperity of the peoples in the region vary greatly. On the contrary, the economic gap among the countries in the region is a challenge, and Prime Minister Paul Keating and other developed Asia-Pacific countries are expected to provide a way out of this problem.

MP Reminds Golkar of Critical Military Role

BK0411091793 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 27 Oct 93 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—A legislator from the Armed Forces (ABRI) has reasserted the pivotal role the military plays in Golkar [Functional Group], warning that the political grouping will crumble without its support.

Maj. Gen. R.K. Sembiring Meliala said in an interview with DETIK weekly published yesterday that theoretically ABRI could shift its support to another political party if Golkar had "fallen" to another group.

"If ABRI should happen to lend its support to PDI (the Indonesian Democratic Party), then it's PDI which would win the 1997 election," he said.

"The solution can be as easy as that although we don't want to do it at the moment."

Sembiring's statement came only a day after the chairmanship of Golkar went to Harmoko, the first civilian ever to lead the organization since its founding in 1964 with the help of the army.

Analysts see President Suharto's preference of Harmoko to lead the dominant political grouping as a blow to ABRI, which had prepared its own candidates prior to the Golkar congress which concluded on Monday.

In Sembiring's opinion, Golkar will have to maintain its alliance with the military and the bureaucracy if it wants to maintain its majority. He said that although ABRI has lost the race for the top post in Golkar, it will not let the presidency go to a civilian because the people "still want a military man as the next president."

Sembiring said Harmoko and Habibie, the state minister of research and technology, who paved Harmoko's way to the chairmanship, have no power base and are totally dependent on President Suharto.

"Without President Suharto's mandate, they are nothing," he said. "When the President is no longer in power, they will also vanish."

He pointed at the era of Indonesia's first president, Sukarno, when many officials who leaned on him could not survive after his downfall.

In another Golkar-related outcome, the appointment of officials' children to key positions in the new Golkar Board of Executives has triggered a lively debate among long-standing Golkar members.

Abdullah Zainie and Bomer Pasaribu, both members of the House of Representatives (DPR), said yesterday the appointment of many officials' offsprings has become fashionable .

The lineup of Golkar's Central Executive Board includes children of senior government officials and several successful entrepreneurs.

Among them are President Suharto's eldest daughter Mrs. Siti Hardiyanti Rukmana and his son Bambang Trihatmojo

The others include Tantyo Sudharmono, son of former vice president Sudharmono; Ais Anantama, son of former chief justice Ali Said; Boby Suhardiman, son of Suhardiman—one of Golkar's founders; Bambang Riadi Sugomo, son of former intelligence chief Yoga Sugama; Bambang Indra Utoyo, son of Gen. Utoyo; and Herry Alamsyah, son of former religions minister Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara.

Zainie and Pasaribu agreed that the officials' children will have to prove that they have the required ability to do their jobs.

"They will have to work hard to face the challenges that lie ahead and prove they have the capability to lead Golkar," Zainie said.

"They should not lean on the reputation of their fathers."

Zainie said the major issues that the new Board of Executives should immediately tackle are improvement of the recruitment system, a strategy to win the 1997 election, and political education for the people. He said the improvement of the recruitment system is the most urgent matter. He also said Golkar cannot afford to delegate the responsibility for the political education of the people and the strategy for winning the 1997 election to the bureaucracy.

Pasaribu said the officials' children should prove they are capable of doing their jobs because they are putting their fathers' reputations on the line.

Laos

Vientiane Reports Premier's Visit to Cambodia

BK0511154993 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] The high-level delegation of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] headed by His Excellency [H.E.] Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon arrived in Phnom Penh, the capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia, from Vientiane by a special plane at 1000 on 4 November to pay a four-day official friendship visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia at the invitation of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

After departing from the plane at Pochentong Airport, H.E. Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon and entourage were given an honorable and warm welcome by Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia; and H.E. Hun Sen, second prime minister. Present at the airport to welcome the high-level Lao Government delegation were also many civil servants, military and police officers, and several hundred Phnom Penh residents.

After the official welcoming ceremony, the motorcade took the delegation,accompanied by Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hen Sen, to the Cheam Kamol government guest house located in the middle of Phnom Penh.

In addition to H.E. Khamtai Siphandon, the high-level official delegation of the LPDR Government paying the official friendship visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia comprised 10 other persons: Mrs. Thongvan Siphandon, wife; H.E. Somsavat Lengsavat, foreign affairs minister, and his wife; H.E. Osakan Thammatheva, minister of information and culture; H.E. Bouathong Vonglokham, minister of communications, transport, posts, and construction; H.E. Bouason Bouphavan, deputy minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office; H.E. Somphong Mongkhonvilai, vice chairman of the Committee for Planning and Cooperation; H.E. Thongvan Silavong, deputy minister of trade; and H.E. Khamphan Simmalavong, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Cambodia, and his wife.

After the conclusion of the official welcoming ceremony, H.E. Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon led the high-level Lao Government delegation to lay a wreath at the Monument of Independence in the heart of Phnom Penh. On the afternoon of the same day, the high-level LPDR Government delegation, headed by H.E. Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon, and the delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia headed by Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister; and H.E. Hun Sen, second prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, held talks at the Prime Minister's Office to exchange views on the continued strengthening and incessant development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, the two sides also exchanged views and informed each other about the situation in their respective countries as well as international and regional issues of mutual interest.

That evening, Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen jointly hosted a dinner banquet in honor of the high-level LPDR Government delegation.

Premier Returns Home 7 Nov

BK0811041593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] His Excellency Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], his wife, and delegation paid an official friendship visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia from 4 to 7 November 1993 at the invitation of Prince Kromloung Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister, and His Excellency Hun Sen, second prime minister of Cambodia. The prime minister, with his wife and delegation, returned safely to Vientiane on the afternoon of 7 November.

Cambodian Officials Thank Prime Minister

BK0811045693 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Prince Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, respectively first and second prime ministers of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in a message of thanks to H.E. Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], reiterated that they are pleased to cooperate closely with the LPDR Government in improving, promoting, and expanding the long-standing and traditional relations of friendship between the two countries and two peoples of Laos and Cambodia.

In the message, Prince Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen expressed their sincere thanks to H.E. Khamtai Siphandon for the message of greetings he has sent them on the occasion of their appointments as the first and the second prime ministers of the Kingdom of Cambodia. On this occasion, on behalf of the government and all people of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Ranariddh and H.E. Hun Sen expressed profound gratitude to the government and people of the LPDR for their contribution to the cause of peace, national conciliation, and national unification in Cambodia.

Daily Hails 'Success' of Le Duc Anh Visit

BK0511144193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Editorial from 5 November PASASON: "Wholeheartedly hail the success of the friendship visit to our country by Comrade President Le Duc Anh"]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Comrade Le Duc Anh, president of the SRV, paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR from 1 to 3 November. He returned home after a successful trip.

During their visit to our country, President Le Duc Anh and the comrades in his delegation laid a wreath at the Monument of Unknown Combatants and visited many economic and cultural establishments in Vientiane capital and Vientiane Province. During this friendship visit, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, received and held a private conversation with Comrade President Le Duc Anh. President Le Duc Anh called on Comrade Souphanouvong and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, advisers to the LPRP Central Committee, and visited the family of the late President Kaysone Phomvihan.

Presdient Nouhak Phoumsavan and President Le Duc Anh held talks in an atmosphere of comradeship and fraternal friendship. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, reviewed the tasks drawn up in accordance with the agreement reached by the high-level leadership of the two countries spelled out in the Laos-Vietnam joint statement dated 4 April 1993, and exchanged views on various measures aimed at consolidating and developing relations of friendship, special solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. The two presidents exchanged views on international and regional issues of mutual interest.

Respected listeners, this friendship visit to our country is very significant. It marks a step of incessant development in the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries—Laos and Vietnam. In addition to contributing to strengthening relations between the two countries, the glorious success of this friendship visit also constitutes strong encouragement to the multiethnic Lao people in implementing the cause of restructuring and the strategic socioeconomic development plan from now to the year 2000. The multiethnic people are extremnely pleased with and wholeheartedly hail the glorious success of the friendship visit to our country by Le Duc Anh, president of the SRV. We are determined to continue preserving, safeguarding, and incessantly strengthening the Lao-Vietnamese relations of friendship and special solidarity to make them even more effective.

SRV Group Meets With Vientiane Officials

BK0611092793 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, a delegation of the party and administrative committees of Vientiane Municipality led by Boun-gnang Volachit [governor of Vientiane Municipality], and a delegation of the Hanoi party and administrative committees of the SRV led by Pham The Duyet met in Vientiane and exchanged experiences. The two sides informed each other of their achievements in implementing the renovation policy. They particularly discussed implementing renovation in the economic, cultural, and social fields, work which, they noted, has been progressively developed on the basis of the party line and policy of each country. They also exchanged views on the direction for future cooperation between the two capitals and on the principles of mutual benefit.

The high-level delegation of the Hanoi party and administrative committees of the SRV arrived in Vientiane at noon on 4 November for a six-day visit to Laos. During the visit, the delegation is scheduled to visit some production establishments, construction sites, and places of historic significance in and around Vientiane capital.

Philippines

Officials Preview President's U.S. Visit

BK0611040893 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Nov 93 pp 1, 6

[By Booma Cruz]

[Text] President Ramos will seek a bilateral strategy to fight drug trafficking and an extradition treaty with the United States when he meets with U.S. President Clinton at the White House on 22 November.

"We don't have an extradition treaty and this is something we are working on... I expect this to be a point of discussion between President Ramos and President Clinton when they meet in Washington, D.C.," said Interior and Local Governments Secretary Rafael Alunan III.

He said an extradition treaty becomes all the more important following speculations that escaped murder suspect Rolito Go might flee to the United States.

The Philippines has been pursuing an extradition treaty with the United States since the time of former President Ferdinand Marcos, but all the Americans could offer was a Mutual Legal Assistance Pact, which would not involve the turnover of fugitives.

The treaty merely aims to open a regular channel for mutual assistance in:

— Taking the testimony or statements of witnesses.
— Providing documents and other physical evidence in a form admissible in the U.S. and Philippine courts.
— Making searches and seizures, and freezing assets.
— Locating or identifying persons or items.

The government has yet to respond to the U.S. initiative because it wants an extradition treaty.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon said the Philippines had made representations with the American embassy for the formulation of an extradition treaty.

"We have a standing invitation to the United States to commence negotiations on this," he said.

Drilon, however, doubted that the issue would be on the agenda of the one-on-one talks in the White House.

"I think it's too late. You don't just put it in the agenda just like that. You need more time to make the necessary recommendations for this to be discussed during the president's visit," he said. But Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Rodolfo Severino said the president would definitely insist on an extradition treaty. "We have always been for that. I think it will be discussed and we will push for it," he said.

Also up for discussion, according to Severino, is a possible mutual law enforcement agreement, particularly on drug enforcement operations in the Philippines in cooperation with the United States.

"There is a problem here (on drugs). It's a source of crime and it's very harmful to our people. We have a drug problem so (we'll discuss) how we can cooperate (in curbing drug trafficking)," he said.

U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines John Negroponte told palace [Malacanang Palace—presidential office] reporters the agenda for the bilateral meeting has yet to be finalized. He, however, said the one-on-one meeting would last an hour, after which the two presidents would hold a joint press conference.

"It is premature to tell you the agenda for this meeting. It is also by experience, by assisting and working with heads of government with respect to their meetings, I don't think they want to have their flexibility limited by statements made beforehand (about the agenda)." Negroponte said.

Mr. Ramos' 15-day working visit to the United States would focus on the government's attempt to "put the Philippines back on the economic map of Asia and the Pacific" and the rest of the world.

The president would be meeting with fellow heads of state from the region during the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation summit on 10 to 21 November.

Prior to attending the summit, he would tour several American cities to get to know the Filipino communities there and talk business with American investors.

The president would leave Manila on 10 November and return via Subic on 24 November.

Government Cracks Down on IPR Piracy Cases

BK0511094093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Manila, Nov 5 (AFP)—Government agents have seized 13,000 copies of laser discs and videotapes worth over six million pesos (206,800 dollars) in an intensified drive against intellectual piracy, an official said Friday. The intelligence official of the Videogram Regulatory Board (VRB), who asked not to be named, told AFP the pirated materials were seized in several raids on video shops in the capital and selected urban centers nationwide since October.

She said agents confiscated 2,888 pieces of laser discs worth 4.3 million pesos and 10,089 videotapes valued at two million pesos. Most of the films contained in the laser discs and videotapes were foreign movies, she added.

The stepped up operations were in line with Manila's efforts to protect intellectual property rights [IPR] after being delisted by the United States as one of the countries on Washington's priority list of violators.

U.S. officials have complained that American firms were loosing millions of dollars through the illegal copying and sale of books, computer programs, music recordings and films.

The intelligence agent said that in the Bicol region south of Manila, her operatives "caught some of these videogram pirates in the act of reproducing films" using the laser disc as a master copy. Several video casette recorders are interconnected with the main source for simultaneous reproduction, she said.

"It's sad but most of those caught are members of prominent families," she said, adding that criminal cases have already been filed in court.

Further on Progress in Government-MNLF Talks

Ramos Lauds Progress

BK0611061293 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Nov 93 pp 1, 8

[By Isabel C. De Leon]

[Text] President Ramos lauded yesterday the peace negotiations between the government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the National Democratic Front (NDF) panels which he described as "moving forward in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutuality."

The president said that as the Filipino nation, the host country of Indonesia and the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) have placed their high expectations in the talks, he "shall do everything possible to move the negotiations to a higher level consistent with Philippine national sovereignty, and territorial integrity under the Constitution."

"While fundamental differences still confront the two panels, goodwill and a firm resolve to reach a just settlement with honor, in my view, can overcome such obstacles," he pointed out.

The negotiations between the government panel and the MNLF panel headed by Nur Misuari will resume on 10 January 1994 after a Christmas recess.

Oscar F. Santos, presidential adviser on the peace process with the NDF, also disclosed that the government recognizes the initiative of the NDF in dealing with the Vietnamese government in the preparations for the second round of exploratory talks seeking an end to the 23 year-old insurgency problem in the country.

Santos said that while the government has taken steps at peaceful settlement of the armed conflict, it continues to push for reforms as proof of its sincerity in addressing, the root causes of social unrest.

He cited the recent decision of President Ramos to cut a sizable number of Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGU's) personnel and the government's efforts to release the remaining 350 alleged political prisoners in various parts of the country as claimed by the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP).

Santos was reacting to a statement made by Luis Jalandoni, the NDF's official representative to the exploratory talks, that the rebel group reserves the right to make direct arrangements with Hanoi.

The Vietnamese government has agreed to host the second round of exploratory talks between the government and the NDF in Ho Chi Minh City. The government panel headed by Ambassador Howard Dee has proposed that the talks be on 15 November.

The NDF has also set as a condition for the resumption of talks the release of political offenders still being held in several detention centers in the country.

"I don't think there could be major disagreements as to recognizing the NDF initiatives in dealing with Vietnam. They (the initiatives) are working for our mutual benefit as far as preparations are concerned," he said.

Santos also expressed confidence that the NDF would reconsider its hardline position on the framework of the talks, adding that it does not violate the spirit and meaning of the Hague Declaration.

The NDF is demanding that President Ramos withdraw Executive Order No. 125 which sets within "constitutional processes" the discussions with armed rebel groups, including the MNLF and the military rebels.

ARMM [Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao]

President Ramos lauded the significant progress achieved by the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in promoting peace and development as it celebrated its third anniversary yesterday.

In his message, the president said that the ARMM has made significant progress toward its ideals of a permanent peace and an advanced state of development since its foundation three years ago.

He expressed his administration's support and assistance to the ARMM in the pursuit of its vision and the fulfillment of its mission.

The chief executive noted that the ARMM, with its rich potential, is an integral part of the government's vision of Philippines 2000. He expressed hope that the autonomous government will play its role "ably and effectively."

Nur Misuari

Nur Misuari, head of the negotiating panel of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) said yesterday the direction the peace talks in Jakarta, Indonesia, take depends on President Ramos, adding "we are now in a crossroad."

He said President Ramos is the "driver" and he may opt to take the right or left direction, saying he believes the president will exercise his wise judgment for the people's welfare.

Misuari said the search for a lasting and meaningful solution to the Mindanao problem being held at Hotel Indonesia was to resume yesterday with Article 14, Sec. [Section] 8 of the Cipanas Statement of Understanding to be tackled by the Philippine government negotiating panel led by former Ambassador Manuel Yan and the Muslim rebels' group.

The MNLF leader who is based in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, was interviewed by Noli de Castro on ABS-CBN's DZMM early morning radio program.

Explaining the content of the said Article 14, Sec. 8 of the document signed during the exploratory talks in the same country last April, Misuari said it pertains to the "transitional implementing structural mechanism" or provisional government.

He said that Article 3, Sec. 15 of the Tripoli Agreement states that "soon or immediately after the signing of an agreement, a provisional government shall be established to prepare for the holding of regional parliamentary election."

The MNLF chief thinks that the Jakarta negotiation may last only for a few days more with only a few items left on the agenda.

He said the Philippine venue for the resumption of the negotiation had already been agreed upon.

Misuari pointed to the cities of Jolo, Marawi, Zamboanga, or Cotabato as the possible sites for the next stage of the peace search.

Ramos Calls Talks Recess

BK0811055393 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English 3 Nov 93 p 4

[By Marichu A. Villanueva]

[Text] President Ramos approved Monday night the recommendation of the Philippine government negotiating panel "to recess" the ongoing formal peace talks with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) being held in Jakarta, Indonesia until 10 January.

In a press statement, the President expressed his confidence that both the Philippine government and the MNLF peace panels will "reach a just settlement with honor" to end the secessionist problem in Mindanao.

Interviewed in Jakarta over the DZRH radio program yesterday morning, Batangas Congressman Eduardo Ermita, vice chairman of the Philippine peace negotiating panel, said both sides have agreed to "break off temporarily" from the negotiating table.

Ermita explained the recess will enable to go over their respective positions in the "more contentious issues" that they left out during the peace talks which started last 25 October. [sentence as published] He identified these issues are in the areas of autonomy and the proposed "provisional government" in the Autonomous Region In Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

At the start of the peace talks, Ermita said, the Philippine peace negotiating panel, headed by former Ambassador Manuel Yan as chairman, made it clear that the Philippine government is negotiating within the framework of the 1987 Philippine Constitution and the country's territorial integrity.

On the part of the MNLF panel, led by Chairman Nur Misuari, the Muslim secessionist insist that the autonomous areas in Mindanao should follow the 1976 Tripoli Agreement which include 13 provinces in the south.

Under the present ARMM, only four provinces in Mindanao agreed, through a referendum, to be included in the autonomous areas.

In the Presidential statement after both parties decided to go on recess from the ongoing peace talks, the Chief Executive said he was aware of the developments in the peace negotiation since it started last 25 October.

"I am pleased that the negotiations are moving forward in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutuality," the President said.

"As our people have placed their high expectations on these talks, and so have the host, the Indonesian government, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), I shall do everything possible to move the negotiations to a higher level consistent with the Philippine sovereignty and territorial integrity under the Constitution," Mr. Ramos stressed.

Mr. Ramos reiterated, in behalf of the Filipino people and the nation, the gratitude to Indonesian President Suharto and the government of Indonesia for hosting the peace talks. The Indonesian government also hosted the exploratory peace talks with the MNLF in April this year.

"While fundamental differences still confront the two panels, goodwill and a firm resolve to reach a just settlement with honor, in my view, can overcome such obstacles," the President said.

In calling for the recess of the peace talks, Ermita said both panels would like to spend more days in trying "to narrow down the gap in the points of views" of the two parties.

Ermita, however, did not elaborate except saying the joint committees both panels have agreed to form shall work out the details of the different issues.

Ermita could not say if Indonesia will again be the venue of the peace talks when it resumes in January.

He said he expected there would still be changes in the areas of the talks where both panels have ironed out their differences.

"The President will still review the proposed administrative actions and in the case of proposed legislative actions. We need to submit these to Congress," he pointed out.

Ermita though was confident that the resumption of the peace talks will be smooth since Misuari had already agreed that Republic Act 6734 or the organic law that created the ARMM shall be the "framework" of the eight-talking points of the peace talks.

The eight talking points which were assigned to eight committees are: national defense and regional security forces; education; administrative system; finance and economic system; mines and mineral resources; regional assembly; the executive council; and representation in the national government.

Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process Oscar Santos yesterday said the Philippine Government recognized the initiative of the National Democratic Front (NDF) in dealing with Vietnamese government in the preparations for the second round of exploratory talks seeking an end to the 23-year old communist insurgency problem in the Philippines.

Santos was reacting to statements by Utrecht-based NDF leader, Luis Jalandoni, that the NDF reserves the right to make direct arrangements with Hanoi government which has offered to host the exploratory peace talks.

The Philippine government panel headed by former Ambassador Howard Dee last week had proposed that the second round of exploratory peace talks be held on 15 November at Ho Chi Minh City.

"That (15 November) is not a deadline, it's just a suggestion," Santos said.

Santos said the Peace Process Group will meet with President Ramos today or tomorrow to discuss the latest developments on the peace process with the MNLF, the NDF and the rebel soldiers.

Cease-Fire Agreement Signed

BK0711130493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1250 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 7 (AFP)—The Philippine government (GRP) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) signed a ceasefire agreement Sunday at the end of two weeks of formal peace negotiations here.

MNLF leader Nur Misuari and GRP panel chief Manuel Yan signed the 1993 interim ceasefire agreement which takes effect immediately and will remain valid for the duration of peace talks, but could be extended if unanimously agreed.

The signing of the ceasefire agreement, together with that of a Memorandum of Agreement and the initialing of an executive summary of the talks, ended 13 days of formal peace negotiations, the first between the two sides.

"Tonight's occasion is a culmination of the first part of our journey through the tortuous path to peace," Misuari said after the signing.

Yan agreed, but warned: "We have a long way to go."

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who hosted the talks, said the signings were "an important milestone in the peace process we are currently engaged in."

Alatas and Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Deputy Secretary General Muhammad Muchsin also signed the document.

Alatas Praises Agreement

BK0811021693 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] The formal talks between the Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] ended in Jakarta yesterday with the signing of a memorandum of agreement and a provisional cease-fire agreement. The documents were signed by MNLF chief Nur Misuari; Philippine chief delegate Manuel T. Yan; Mohamed Mochsin, deputy secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization; and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, host of the talks.

Speaking to reporters, Minister Alatas said the cease-fire agreement had helped increase mutual trust between the two rivals. This will lead to further success in the upcoming talks, scheduled for 14 February 1994 in Jakarta.

Thailand

Libyan Government Dismisses Thai Workers

Work in Weapons Plants Denied

BK0811125293 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry, said this afternoon that if

Thai workers in Libya are to be sent back home, the government will have to provide a budget and transportation for that purpose. An ad hoc committee has been set up to help these workers. However, Thailand and Libya will still keep mutual contacts. He stressed that all Thai workers in Libya are working for humanitarian projects, not chemical weapons production plants. The two countries will probably hold further talks on this complicated and time-consuming labor issue, and Thailand will do its best to save Thai-Libyan relations. The Foreign Ministry and Labor and Social Welfare Ministry attach the highest significance to the workers' welfare, security, and safety as well as to safeguarding the Thai labor market in Libya.

Foreign Ministry Statement

BK0811111293 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] The following is the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry on the sending back of Thai workers by Libya:

At 1500 today, Dr. Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry, granted an interview on the statement issued by the Libyan leader this morning on the planned dismissal of as many as 10,000 Thai workers caused by a misunderstanding on the part of the Libyan leader that Thailand has facilitating the image of Libya as a country producing various types of chemical weapons. In this connection, the Thai Government has worked out measures to cope with the situation. An ad hoc committee has been established to facilitate repatriating Thai workers. The government will provide a budget and transportation for repatriating the workers to Thailand or will send concerned agencies to Libya to help Thai workers return to the country safely. Moreover, the government has contacted the Libyan Government to explain the position of the Thai workers and the labor situation in Thailand as well as to request some assistance for the workers. The response from Libya was satisfactory.

Thailand and Libya have maintained relations and exchanged ambassadors for a lengthy period of time. The area under responsibility of the Libyan ambassador in Kuala Lumpur also covers Bangkok, while the Thai ambassador in Athens, Greece, is in charge of Libya. So far, Thai-Libyan relations have been smooth. Libya wants Thai workers, and the latter want to work in Libya due to a comfortable and convenient livelihood in that country. Besides, the majority of Thai workers in Libya entered and have been working there legally.

Group Criticizes New U.S. Tuna Standards

BK0811004393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Nov 93 p 36

[Text] The Thai Food Processors' Association has asked the Government to protest new US standards for inspecting canned tuna.

Yongyut Phibunthananphatthana chairman of the association's tuna group, said the U.S. Food and Drug Administration recently announced that it would inspect the content of histamine—a chemical that triggers allergic reactions—in canned tuna imports. The FDA has set a limit of 200 parts per million of histamine. Products containing more than that will be refused entry. The histamine test will be applied initially only to exporters whose products have not met FDA standards for smell, appearance and taste in the past.

Mr Yongyut said Thailand has three exporters on the U.S. list, but other exporters fear the measurement could be widely applied. He said Thai exporters were not too worried about rejection of their products since most Thai processing factories meet U.S. standards. But exporters who face the histamine test must pay an inspection cost of US$3,400-3,600 per container. That could wipe out the profit on some shipments.

The inspection process could also cost exporters valuable time up to two weeks.

Food Processors' Association president Wilai Kiatsichat said the group would ask the Thai Ambassador in the United States to write to the U.S. FDA.

Ms Wilai said Thai exports of canned tuna to the United States and the European Community were declining from last year due to the recession in those markets, new higher standards in the U.S. and quota limitations in the EC. The U.S. and EC are the two major markets for Thai canned tuna, each taking 40 percent of total production.

Ms Wilai said Thailand's canned tuna industries had already reduced their capacity by 30 percent since the beginning of this year. Production is not expected to increase in the next six months due to slow markets.

The association forecast that next year's export target of canned and processed seafood products would be 20 billion baht, down 5 billion baht from this year. Canned tuna alone would account for 10.4 billion baht of the total.

Ministry Proposes 'Four-Range' Space Program

BK0711065493 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] The Ministry of Transport and Communications has proposed a four-range program for the country's own satellite, Thaicom, to be launched from French Guiana next month. Director of the Office of Space Affairs Thanek Thamaratkun says that cooperation will be sought from the National Space Agency of the United States for personnel training and technology transfer. The ministry has appointed a Thai scientist working with NASA, Pramot Techa-amphai, as chief coordinator on the matter.

In the meantime, Thailand has proposed that an organization be formed in the region under the name Asia-Pacific Space Association comprising China, India, Pakistan, Japan, and Thailand to forge cooperation in space technology.

Thailand also plans to set up a fundamental space center in the facility of the earth station for Thaicom 1 as a space laboratory and museum with a budget of about 20 million baht to support satellite communications activities of the country.

Deportation of Lao Refugees Called 'Imminent'

BK0611010693 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Nov 93 p A2

[Text] Immigration and Police officials plan to enter Wat Tham Krabok in Saraburi soon to round up and deport about half of the thousands of Hmong hilltribe people being sheltered there, according to a highly-placed source at the Interior Ministry.

The source said the National Security Council instructed the two departments to seek a special budget to be drawn from the government's central fund for use in the deportation, after the Interior Ministry reported that there were 6,092 illegal Hmong at the sprawling Buddhist temple.

"Deportation is imminent," said the senior interior ministry official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Wat Tham Krabok abbot Phra Chamrun Panchan has said there are 13,000 Hmong at the temple, 2,000 of them drug addicts undergoing rehabilitation and the rest members of their families and dependents.

Security officials say they believe some Hmong hilltribe people have been using Wat Tham Krabok to launch anti-Vientiane operations in Laos. They say such activities would hurt the good relations between Thailand and Laos.

Last month, the Supreme Command presented to a press conference Wang Thai Pe, whom it said was a Hmong rebel leader. Pe, who was arrested by Thai police in northern Thailand in September, said the anti-Vientiane movement had been using the Buddhist temple as a coordinating centre.

The statement was strongly disputed by Phra Chamrun, who said the claim was groundless and apparently fabricated to discredit him. Phra Chamrun received the Magsaysay Award for public service in 1975. The temple is famous for its drug rehabilitation using special herbal treatments.

The abbot said the temple had checked the personal records of all Hmong residents but did not find any of them to be engaged in activities that posed a threat to Laos' security. Phra Chamrun said although most of the Hmong did not have official identification documents, they were born in Thailand's northern provinces and should be entitled to naturalization.

American Hmong Arrested

BK0711015693 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 7 Nov 93 p 2

[Text] American and Australian Hmong linked to a right-wing resistance group staging secret military operations in Laos have been arrested at Wat Tham Krabok drug rehabilitation centre in Saraburi, National Security Council [NSC] secretary-general Charan Kullawanit revealed yesterday.

Gen Charan said that Hmong hilltribesmen who resettled in Western countries were still loyal to Gen Vang Pao's Laotian resistance group and a number of them have been sent back to Thailand with money to organise military operations in Laos.

Last year the Thai authorities arrested American Hmong who were trying to smuggle arms, radio equipment money and medicine to their colleagues in Laos. This year several more arrested in Nan Province allegedly confessed to the involvement of Hmong living at Tham Krabok.

One American and two Australian Hmong were later arrested at Tham Krabok, Gen Charan said.

The NSC became concerned about the Hmong at the famous Wat Tham Krabok drug rehabilitation centre because of their links to a right wing Laotian resistant group which operated from Thai territory. Such Hmong rebels used to live at Laotian refugee centres in various provinces in Thailand, Gen Charan said.

Commenting on the threat the issue may pose to Thai-Lao relations, the NSC secretary-general said the matter was an internal problem only for Thailand.

Gen Charan said Thailand was not supporting covert operations in Laos and, on the contrary, was obstructing the Hmong from staging military activities in that landlocked country.

He said that in the past Laos had asked if there were groups staging military operations from Thailand, which Bangkok denied.

"But when Thailand discovered they existed immediate action was taken," Gen Charan said. He said that at present none of the 6,096 Hmong.

Chuan Receives DPRK Deputy Prime Minister

BK0711041293 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] North Korean President Kim Il-song has invited Prime Minister Chuan Likphai to visit North Korea. The invitation was conveyed by visiting North Korean Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Cultural Affairs Chang Chol who paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister

Chuan on Friday. Mr. Chang Chol is paying a visit to Thailand during 4 to 8 November as a guest of the Ministry of Education.

During his meeting with Prime Minister Chuan, he praised Thailand for her advancement in social and economic development and her leading role in the ASEAN regional grouping. Mr. Chang Chol said it was a great honor for his country to have welcomed recent visits to North Korea by Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon and Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon.

Prime Minister Chuan said he hopes to visit North Korea one day, and added that the exchange of high-level visits will strengthen relations between the two countries.

NSC Chief Departs to Saudi Arabia for Talks

BK0711030293 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Nov 93 p A2

[Text] National Security Council chief Charan Kunlawanit left yesterday for a four-day visit to Saudi Arabia where he is scheduled to hold talks with security officials in Riyadh on international and bilateral co-operation.

Gen Charan said he was visiting the Arab kingdom at the invitation of the Saudi chief security officer.

"The meeting will be useful in that it give us a chance to discuss international issues of mutual interest and to find ways to co-operate in security matters," Charan said.

Areas for possible co-operation included the exchange of information and anti-terrorist operations.

Charan said, however he had not been assigned by Prime Minister Chuan Likphai to try to persuade the Saudi government to lift the ban on Thai workers seeking employment in Saudi Arabia.

"The Interior Ministry and the Foreign Ministry have been conducting the negotiations with the Saudi government for a long time. They will continue to do so," the NSC secretary-general said.

"I believe that bilateral relations between the two countries will improve. At least we have the chance to frankly discuss issues that have strained our otherwise good relations," Charan said.

Malaysia Asked To Arrest Separatist Leaders

BK0511135593 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] The military is still trying to seek permission from Malaysia for the suppression of southern separatists now hiding there.

After receiving a courtesy call from General Faisal Tanjung, supreme commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, who is visiting Thailand from 5 to 8 November, Supreme Commander Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari told reporters about cooperation sought from Malaysia for the arrest of separatist leaders who are now hiding inside that country. He said the Thai side will have to wait until the Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee holds its next meeting in December because the cooperation agreement must be approved by the committee before it become effective.

[Begin Woranat recording] Malaysia considers it our internal affair since the separatists do not cause any trouble on the other side of the border. But these separatists cause us trouble, so we request cooperation from Malaysia and the reply was that the Malaysian side is willing to arrest and send the separatists to us. The agreement will become valid, however, only after it is approved by the general border committee. I believe that they will keep their word; otherwise, they would not give us such an assurance. [end recording]

Industry Minister Receives Japanese Official

BK0611073893 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Thailand can expect more Japanese investors in the future. Industry Minister Sanan Khachonprasat met Chairman of Japan's Foreign Trade Office Toro Toyoshima to discuss industrial investment earlier this week.

Major General Sanan said 919 Japanese companies have invested in Thailand, and the number can reach 1,000 by the end of this year. He said he had reassured Japan that Thailand will provide more opportunities for investors, especially for investments in the provinces. Investors will be offered more privileges in several industries. Japan is also interested in investing in Thailand, as Thailand is supposed to become an economic center in this region.

House Committee Delegation Visits Cambodia

BK0611011693 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Nov 93 p 7

[By Nutsara Thaithawat]

[Text] Phnom Penh—The House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday began a three-day visit to Cambodia aimed at removing clouds from Thai-Cambodian relations.

The 17-member delegation seeks to hold "open and direct" dialogue with Cambodian officials about the countries' relations, the House Committee's chairman Dr Krasae Chanawong said yesterday. A major cloud over Thai-Cambodian relations is Thailand's alleged continued support for the Khmer Rouge, who refuse to recognise Cambodia's new government. Exploitation of Cambodia's natural resources, opportunistic investment and perceived cultural invasion are other irritants.

"We are here to reaffirm Thailand's good intention towards Cambodia and to reiterate our support in the process of reconstruction," Dr Krasae said. "This is a new beginning and Thailand is happy for Cambodia and ready to extend support," he said.

The House Committee was of the unanimous view that relations with immediate neighbours were most important, Dr Krasae said.

The delegation, comprising MPs from Government and Opposition parties, demonstrated the intention of Thailand to expand relations with its closest neighbour, he said. Thailand has to admit that it has overlooked immediate neighbours, in Cambodia, Laos Burma and Vietnam, and this has resulted in lack of knowledge and understanding about them among Thai people, he said. Thailand has also not prepared its businessmen for international trade which has resulted in too much emphasis on profit while overlooking Cambodia's culture, arts and history.

Dr Krasae said he had proposed during House sessions in Bangkok that Cambodia, Laos, Burma and Vietnam be included in the school curriculum.

"If Thailand takes pride in being more advanced than its neighbours, then it should understand them," he said. But Dr Krasae was optimistic that bilateral relations would improve.

"It won't be too long before we can talk openly and directly to each other," he said. The delegation meets Chea Sim, president of Cambodia's National Assembly, and members of the assembly's Committee on Foreign Affairs today.

Burma Grants Eight Companies Fishing Rights

BK0711043293 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] A total of eight Thai fishing companies will be allowed to engage in fishing activities in Myanmar [Burma] territorial waters in the next two months. Director General of the Department of Fisheries Plotprasop Suratsawadi said he had submitted the list of the Thai fishing companies to the Myanamr side during his recent visit to the country for negotiations on Thai-Myanmar fishing problems. He said Myanmar had expressed satisfaction with Thailand's selection of the fishing companies. The selected eight fishing companies comprise 281 fishing trawlers. The new fishing fleet will take over the fishing contract from those that once operated in Myanmar waters, but had their concession revoked.

Mr. Plotprasop said he was told by Myanmar authorities that if all the Thai fishing boats operating fishing activities in Myanmar comply with Myanmar laws and gain profits from their operation, Myanmar may consider allowing the second batch of Thai fishing boats to operate in that country.

Vietnam

Embassy 'Vehemently' Condemns Cambodian Killings

BK0611145793 Hanoi VNA in English 1435 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 6—The Vietnamese Embassy in Cambodia yesterday vehemently condemned the Khmer Rouge for killing four Vietnamese nationals, wounding eight others and taking away a large quantity of property on Oct. 27 at Prek Tun, Ko Chi Vieng Commune by the Tonle Sap in central Cambodia.

This comes in a note sent by the Vietnamese Embassy in Cambodia to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Royal Cambodian Government. The note further said that Vietnam urgently required the Royal Cambodian Government to take drastic measures, punish and stop at once Khmer Rouge's crimes in order to ensure the lives, property and normal life for all Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

Le Duc Anh Visit To Gauge PRC's Development

BK0711032893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0246 GMT 7 Nov 93

[By Philippe Agret]

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 7 (AFP)—A visit by Vietnam's President Le Duc Anh to China this week marks two years of Sino-Vietnam normalisation and an opportunity for Hanoi to gauge the economic development model of its impressive neighbour to the north, diplomats say.

According to Chinese diplomatic sources in Hanoi, the Vietnamese delegation will not be preoccupied with trying to resolve outstanding border disputes, the main bone of contention between Beijing and Hanoi.

"This is a visit to further discuss the possibility of strengthening the relationship between China and Vietnam," particularly trade and economic ties, said a Chinese diplomat, who asked not to be named.

The two sides will not sign any agreements or issue a joint communique at the end of Anh's visit, the diplomat said.

China and Vietnam opened talks last month on disputed land borders and the demarcation of the Gulf of Tonkin, and agreed to pursue discussions on their island claims in the South China Sea.

The two countries both claim all or part of the Spratly and Paracel island chains, but have pledged to resolve the issue without resorting to force in the region.

China and Vietnam "should not let such disputes deter a normalised relationship," the diplomat said. "We must solve these problems peacefully."

He said Beijing welcomed the thaw in relations between Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The Vietnamese president, number two in Vietnam's politburo, is in charge of security and diplomacy. He is to travel to Beijing, Shanghai and Kunming city in Yunnan Province during his six-day visit beginning Monday at the invitation of China's President Jiang Zemin.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and President of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment Dau Ngoc Xuan are to accompany Anh.

China's Prime Minister Li Peng went to Hanoi in December last year.

Hanoi and Beijing normalised relations in November 1991 following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and the Paris peace accord.

Anh, 72, former defence minister and mastermind of Vietnam's 1978 invasion of Cambodia, was the architect of the thaw in Sino-Vietnam relations, which he launched with a secret visit to Beijing in July 1991.

"At the beginning, we didn't take China as a model for development," a source close to the Vietnamese Government told AFP.

"We based (development) on the Vietnamese reality. But in reality, there are similarities between our situation and that of China."

The two communist countries have departed in the past few years from the centralised economic model by breaking up collectivised agriculture and by undertaking a vast restructuring of the public sector. China and Vietnam have also opened their doors to foreign investment.

"The Chinese are ahead of us, which is why we can draw on their experiences," the Vietnamese source said, citing common problems of inflation, urban growth and rural exodus to the city.

"Vietnam wants to observe China's situation and study it as an example of a socialist market economy," the Chinese diplomat said.

Since normalisation, the two countries have signed some 12 pacts on economic cooperation, trade, culture, science and technology.

Trade between China and Vietnam totalled a modest 180 million dollars, but does not take into account the profitable contraband trade along the border.

Vietnam imports mainly farm machines, fertilizers and textile products, while China buys coal and petroleum. China's investment in Vietnam totals some 10 million dollars of a total foreign investment of 6.5 billion dollars there.

"It's a problem to address," the Chinese diplomat said of Beijing's level of investment in Vietnam.

National Assembly Delegation Visits Hungary

BK0511143993 Hanoi VNA in English 1420 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 5—A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by Hoang Bich Son, member of the Standing Committee and head of the Commission for External Relations of the NA, has paid a 5-day official visit to Hungary.

The Vietnamese delegation held talks with a delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly. The two sides informed each other of the activities of the two national assemblies and international issues of common concern. They affirmed their desire to continue to develop the traditional cooperative relations between two peoples and lagistatures.

While in Budapest, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Deputy Speaker Szuros Matyas. It met and exchanged views with the Hungarian Ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Economic Relations, and visited some economic and cultural establishments.

Economic, Trade Ties With CIS States Reviewed

BK0611073093 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 6—Economic and trade relations between Vietnam and some former Soviet countries gradually become stable after a period of disruption and each side expects to reach a turnover of USD [U.S. dollars] 130 million for this year.

Under protocols on economic and trade cooperation signed earlier this year between Vietnam and some of the Commonwealth of Independence States (CIS), Vietnam exports rice, coffee, tea, groundnuts, fruits and vegetables, garments, carpets and other consumer goods to CIS countries. In return these countries provide fertilizers, steel, cars and car parts and others.

Now CIS and Vietnam are accelerating their delivery of goods in order to reach a turnover of USD 130 million for each side in 1993.

In addition, the two sides have some cooperation projects on coffee, tea and vegetables processing in Vietnam for exports.

In 1993, Russia continues providing about USD 40 million loans to help complete some key construction projects in Vietnam, namely the installation of the two last turbo-generators of the Hoa Binh Hydro-Electric Power Plant, part of capital for the building of the Valy Hydro-Electric Power Plant in central Vietnam, (second largest in the country after the Hoa Binh plant), the expansion of the Lao Cai Apatite Factory, the Uong Bi Thermo-Electric Power Plant, the Bim Son Cement Plant and electric lines and lighting systems in some cities.

Moreover, an exhibition fair on Vietnamese goods is due to open in Vladivostok on Nov. 15, an opportunity for Vietnamese businesses to get access to the Far Eastern market.

Nguyen Manh Cam Holds News Conference on Trips

BK0511151993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 November, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam held a news conference at the Government Guest House on the results of President Le Duc Anh's official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the visit to Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia by himself. Many international and domestic newspaper, radio, and television correspondents attended the conference.

After highly evaluating the results of President Le Duc Anh's visit to the LPDR, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said that his visit to Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia aimed to prove that while implementing a policy to broaden its diversified external relations, Vietnam still treasures cooperation with countries with which it has traditional ties. In answering an AP correspondent's question about whether during the visit to those countries Vietnam reached an agreement on the speed and scope of its renovation, the minister said that those countries were informed about the results of Vietnamese renovation. They welcomed our work and achievements and realized that Vietnam has great potential to accelerate its cooperation with all countries.

Answering a TASS correspondent's question on agreements relating to the interests of Vietnamese people in Russia, he said that Vietnam and Russia agreed to sign a consular agreement on protecting their citizen's interests. With respect to exchange workers and Vietnamese graduates in Russia, he suggested that the Russian Government improve their studies and personal safety.

Hanoi Party Committee Delegates Visit Vientiane

BK0511141593 Hanoi VNA in English 1409 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 5—A delegation of the Hanoi party committee led by Pham The Duyet, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the city's party committee, arrived in Vientiane yesterday for a six-day official friendship visit to Vientiane.

The delegation was received at the airport by Boungnang Volachit, secretary of the party committee and mayor of Vientiane.

In the afternoon, the Hanoi delegation held talks with a delegation of the Vientiane party committee led by Boun-gnang Volachit. The two sides discussed how to promote cooperation in all fields between the two cities.

The Hanoi delegation will tour a number of economic and cultural establishments and places of historical interest in Vientiane.

Nong Duc Manh Receives Swedish Parliamentarians

BK0611150393 Hanoi VNA in English 1429 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 6—Chairman of the National Assembly Nong Duc Manh received here this morning the visiting delegation of the Swedish female MPs led by Ms Maj Lis Loow, head of the Riksdag Law Commision.

Chairman Nong Duc Manh welcomed the delegation's visit as a vivid manifestation of the traditional friendship and time-honoured cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden. He also expressed thanks to the Swedish people for their precious assistance to the Vietnamese people in hard time as well as at present.

For her part, Ms Maj Lis Loow expressed her strong impression of activities carried out by the Vietnam Women's Union and on women's efforts to the current renovation process and national construction. She wished that together with the Chairman Nong Duc Manh's visit to Sweden last month, her delegation's current visit to Vietnam will contribute to bringing the cooperation between the two countries to a new step forward.

While here, the delegation paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his residence and office. It also held talks with female deputies of Vietnam's National Assembly. The Swedish MPs were received by President of the Vietnam Women's Union Ms Truong My Hoa and Cabinet Minister and Chairwoman of the Committee for Child Protection and Care Ms Tran Thi Thanh Thanh.

The delegation had working sessions with officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Public Health, and paid a working tour of Ho Chi Minh City, Quang Ninh and Ha Bac Provinces.

UN Condemnation of U.S. Embargo on Cuba Viewed

BK0611071093 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 6—"Washington's hostile policy of embargo against Cuba for more than 30 years now is an abnormal event," notes NHAN DAN in a commentary today entitled "A Failure of an Out-of-Date Policy" against Cuba.

The paper recalls that despite Washington's great pressure, on November 3 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the United States to lift its embargo imposed upon Cuba for more than 30 years now.

"This is the 2nd time in two years the international community affirmed its stance against the blockade and embargo that Washington imposed upon an independent and sovereign country," the commentary says.

The paper continues: "Washington's hostile policy of embargo against Cuba for more than 30 years now is abnormal, so is the continuation of the embargo against Vietnam since the end of the war nearly 20 years ago and in the present world situation."

The paper notes that the United Nation's Nov. 3 resolution protesting against the US embargo on Cuba is a big failure of the United States and at this international organization.

It also notes that almost [all] Latin American and European countries including the US allies, defying the embargo, continue to have economic relations with Cuba, and right in the United States, the American people also protest against the embargo.

"Overcoming uncountable difficulties caused by the embargo, Cuba still stands firmly and persists in its way of development, and has recorded admirable social achievements", NHAN DAN stresses in conclusion.

Sandinist Front Delegates Visit, Meet President

BK0711145393 Hanoi VNA in English 1429 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 7—A delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) led by Henry Ruiz member of the Front's national leadership paid a week-long visit to Vietnam from Nov. 1 as guest of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

Mr. Henry Ruiz was accompanied by Mr. Jose Pasos, deputy head of the External Relations Commission of FSLN.

While receiving the delegation today President Le Duc Anh expressed his profound sympathy with the difficulties of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan people and his wishes that they would overcome all trials and obtain achievements in their revolutionary struggle, thus together with the democratic and progressive forces to build Nicaragua into a prosperous and happy country.

Mr. Henry Ruiz spoke high of the Vietnamese people's current renovation process under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam expressed his sincere gratitude to the party, government and people of Vietnam for their precious sympathy and support to the FSLN and the people of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan delegation held talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Duc Binh, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee. The two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective parties and countries and exchanged views on issues of common concern. They also discussed measures to strengthen the relations between the two parties and peoples.

The delegation also had working sessions with the party committees of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. It met with representatives of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations and of the Vietnam-Nicaragua Friendship Associataion and called at a number of social, economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province.

Economist on Expectations From Donors Conference

BK0711034693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0205 GMT 7 Nov 93

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 7 (AFP)—Hanoi may easily collect pledges of 1.5 billion dollars at a conference of donor countries and organizations this week, but the money will not turn Vietnam into an economic dragon overnight, economists here say.

The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have already signed or promised loans totalling nearly 900 million dollars since Vietnam rejoined the world financial community by clearing its IMF debt last month.

Bilateral donors such as France and Japan are expected to announce their own grants and soft loans at the conference, the first such event for Vietnam, on Tuesday and Wednesday at the World Bank complex in Paris.

Though Vietnamese officials have not revealed a specific target for the conference, State Planning Committee Chairman Do Quoc Sam said he was confident that it would put Vietnam well on the way to its goal of seven to eight billion dollars in official development assistance by the end of the decade.

That would represent about one billion dollars per year, a figure a Western economist here called "very realistic" in light of the pledges already made.

"They could easily get one or 1.5 billion dollars in pledges at the conference," he said. "But how much of that will flow into Vietnam in 1994? Hardly any."

The economist, who spoke on condition of anonymity, stressed that much of the first year of multilateral aid to Vietnam would be spent completing feasibility studies and getting projects off the ground.

The benefits of the aid—the bulk of which will go for roads, ports and other infrastructure—will take even longer to materialize, he said.

He compared it with foreign investment in Vietnam, where projects worth 6.75 billion dollars have been licensed since 1988, when the open-door policy was introduced. But due to start-up time, only 1.5 billion dollars worth of the projects have gotten under way.

That figure represents the maximum licensed investment by both the foreign and Vietnamese partners for the active projects. So in reality, probably only around 500 million dollars in foreign investment has actually been brought into the country in the past five years, the economist said.

The economist was optimistic about Vietnam's prospects in the longer term, when the results of ongoing campaigns to attract foreign investment and mobilize domestic capital should dovetail with the results of the aid drive.

"The important thing is that the other processes are already on track," he said. "It's not like they are asking for aid first and looking for private capital after."

In a report prepared for the donor's conference, Hanoi says that it aims to mobilize about 20 billion dollars in domestic investment and 13 billion dollars in foreign investment by the year 2000, in addition to the official aid. The total of 40 billion dollars in capital will allow Vietnam to double its gross domestic product during the course of the decade, a growth rate of eight percent annually, the report said.

Economists praised the list of potential aid projects drawn up by Vietnamese officials and their United Nations advisors in preparation for the conference.

"They're not asking for cement plants and factories—they're leaving that for foreign investors. They're asking for industrial infrastructure that will be the basis for the factories," the economist said.

The education and health systems, badly battered amid communist-ruled Vietnam's transition to a market economy, will also be targets for official aid, according to the report.

Twenty-four countries and 17 international organizations have been invited to the Vietnam donor conference. Only the United States has declined its invitation.

Hanoi Prepares for Vietnam Telecom '93

BK0411150793 Hanoi VNA in English 1413 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 4—Vietnam Telecom'93, the second exhibition on post and telecommunications, is scheduled to open in Hanoi from Nov. 30 to Dec.4.

Attendance at Vietnam Telecom'93 is expected by 70 companies from 19 different countries. They include many leading companies such as Alcatel, France Telecom, SAT, Monetal and TRT from France, Siemens, Bosch Telecom from Germany, Ericsson from Sweden, Marconi Instrument, Telstra OTC from Australia, Nokia from Finland, Northern Telecom from Canada, NEC, Fujitsu, Okura, Murata from Japan, Hong Kong Telecom and Goldstar from South Korea.

It is important to note the participation of Motorola, a famous electronics and telecommunications group from the U.S. Its pavilion will cover 240 square metres, the largest display area of the total planned 3,900 square metres.

Several Vietnamese companies have registered to exhibit their products at the show including the General Department of Post and Telecommunications, Vietnam Electronics and Informatics Company and Vietnam Television.

Telecom'93 will also be the venue of eight seminars with topics ranging from the telecommunication development strategy and plans to accelerate the development of Vietnam post by the year 2000 to the introduction of new technology.

Activities Mark Oct Revolution Anniversary

BK0711145593 Hanoi VNA in English 1431 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 7—A delegation of the party committee, the People's Council, the People's Committee and other mass organizations this morning laid a bouquet of flowers at the Lenin monument on the occasion of the 76th anniversary of the October Revolution (Nov.7).

Also on this occasion, a get-together was held in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday afternoon. During the get-together the participants exchanged views on historic significance and role of the October revolution towards the world revolution in general and the Vietnamese revolution in particular and on possibilities and prospects of multi-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the former Soviet Union.

National Food Production Statistics Cited

BK0611145193 Hanoi VNA in English 1425 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 7—Vietnam has so far this year brought in more than 24.5 million tonnes of food. Eleven out of total 53 provinces and cities throughout the country harvested more than one million tonnes of food crop. Leading the one-million tonne producers is An Giang with a total output of 1.85 million tonnes. It is followed by Long An, Dong Thap, Tien Giang, Can Tho and Kien Giang in the Mekong River Delta, Minh Hai in the southernmost, Hai Hung, Nam Ha and Thai Binh in the Red River Delta, and Thanh Hoa in the central of the country. Next year, the country plans to obtain 25 million tonnes of food.

Rice Production Increase, Food Output Reported

BK0711063693 Hanoi VNA in English 0546 GMT 7 Nov 93

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 7—'Vietnam's rice production has over the past few years grown at a remarkably pace. As a result, in each of the last five years Vietnam exported more than 1.5 million tons of rice,' said Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Nguyen Cong Tan, in an interview with the weekly VIETNAM COURIER. This year, he continued, 'Food output is expected to exceed 24 million tons, including 22 million tons of paddy. 1.8-2 million tons of commercial rice are expected to be exported. In the first 9 months of this year, Vietnam exported nearly 1.3 million tons. We hope to export all the commercial rice remaining this year.'

Asked about difficulties in the exportation of rice, Mr. Tan said 'Though facing some difficulty in exporting rice, every year Vietnam has marketed most of the commercial paddy available from farmers, and in doing so, earned a considerable amount of foreign exchange for the country, which brought profits for both producers and traders. Vietnam's rice has gradually entered the world market and has now been accepted for its quality and price, hence meeting the customers' demand. In particular, Vietnam's high grade rice continues to increase whilst its low quality rice has dropped. Rice with 5-15 percent broken grains increased from 0.3 percent in 1989 to 51 percent in 1992 and more than 60 percent in 1993 rice with 30- 35 percent broken grains dropped from 86 percent in 1989 to 25 percent in 1992 and 15 percent in 1993.

'In order to constantly raise the quality of its export rice and its competitiveness on the world market, Vietnam must continue to invest in the purchase of uniform equipment for the production, harvest, preservation and processing of rice, also improve the organising of rice export agencies. On the other hand, Vietnam should also improve rice strains and cultivation techniques to suit the diverse tastes of the customers.'

'With the experience gained so far, Vietnam is trying to organize the net work of rice exporting agencies in such a way that it will eliminate both monopoly and scatteredness so that the rice export agencies may help boost domestic rice production, and guarantee the high quality of rice exported. This will create a profitable business for producers and traders,' Mr Tan added.

Doan Khue Addresses Huong Giang Corps Meeting

BK0511150593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] The Huong Giang Military Corps held a meeting on 2 November to review its two years of implementing National Health Care Program No. 12 on joint civil-military medicare.

Senior General Doan Khue, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister, attended and addressed the meeting. Also present were Comrade Le Ngoc Trong, deputy minister of public health; and representatives of the Ha Bac and Vinh Phu Provincial Public Health Offices.

The conference unanimously noted that the Huong Giang Military Corps Medical Office has developed a plan to implement this program and has achieved close coordination with the party committee, the local administration, and the public health sectors of the provinces of Ha Bac and Vinh Phu. Therefore, it has scored encouraging results on the five targets of the program, such as establishing local military health care, consolidating public health facilities for villages and hamlets, preventing disease and giving medical treatment to those who are injured or sick, training village technical development cadres, and organizing territorial military health care systems. Thanks to these activities, the Huong Giang Military Corps has achieved closer solidarity between the Armed Forces and the people.

On behalf of the Central Committee Military Commission and the Ministry of National Defense, Senior General Doan Khue highly commended cadres and combatants of the Huong Giang Military Corps for their efforts and praised the close coordination between the local administration and public health sector. He stressed: Through this conference, it is necessary to find out good experiences to better implement the national public health program. It is most important that we be thoroughly aware of the party policy on mass mobilization, placing the interests of the people above all.

To achieve this aim, we must first build steadfast civil-military medicare units. Satisfactorily implementing Program No.12 will contribute to making the all-people national defense and the people's Armed Forces steadfast and powerful.

Nguyen Thi Binh, Le Phuoc Tho Attend Seminar

BK0611065893 Hanoi VNA in English 0643 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 6—A seminar on the role of women in participation in state management has been held in Hanoi by the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee, with financial assistance from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

Prominent among those present at the seminar were Vice President Nguyen Thi Binh, Le Phuoc Tho, Politburo member of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Commission for Organization, and representatives of SIDA and UNDP [UN Development Program].

In the opening speech, President of the Vietnam Women's Union Ms. Truong My Hoa, affirmed that in the history of national construction and defence women have proved to be capable of participating in state management, even at the highest positions and in a broad range of circumstances.

For his part, the party representative, Mr. Le Phuoc Tho, said: "Building a contingent of women cadres will be a strategic task of the party and state for the years to come. The work relating to women must be closely linked, with the renovation of personnel training which aims at encouraging and drawing on all talents of the country, in all fields and from various economic sectors. Female personnel training should help promote the role of the women's movements in national construction and the women's liberation cause."

The seminar heard 15 reports by scientists, state managing officials and officials of women's unions on the status of women in state management, party and state socio-economic policies to raise women's role in state management.

Women in Vietnam account for more than half of the country's population and 52 per cent of the working force in all fields. More than 265,000 women have completed university or higher education, and nearly one million others, secondary degree.

Because of the large number, and most importantly, of capability of women, the party and state have for many years issued a range or policies to promote women's ability in national construction.

As a result, four women are holding the post of ministers or equivalent, and 11 others are vice-ministers. In addition, women account for 13.3 per cent of department heads, more than two per cent of directors and general directors and 19 per cent of National Assembly deputies. At municipal and provincial levels, women represent 13 per cent of the leadership and at precinct, district, ward and equivalent levels, the figure is about 20 per cent.

Government Approves 3 Forest Protection Projects

BK0811062593 Hanoi VNA in English 0617 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 8—The government has approved feasibility studies of three major waterhead [as received] forest protection projects in Vietnam. They include the waterhead forest of the Bai Thuong irrigation dam in the central Vietnam province of Thanh Hoa, the Cau River waterhead forest in the northern mountain province of Bac Thai, and the Serepok River waterhead forest in the central highlands province of Dac Lak and Lam Dong. Under the three projects,the protection forests cover a total area of 320,214 ha.

The projects aims to increase the forest cover and the protection capability of the waterhead forests, restrict erosion, regulate the water flow to help in the protection of irrigation works and hydroelectric power plants in these areas. On the other hand, the building of these waterhead protection forest areas will contribute to protecting the environment and ending flash-and-burn [as received] farming and irresponsible exploitation of forest, and gradually improving ethnic minority groups' living conditions.

Apart from the government's support capital these projects, which will be implemented from 1993-2000, require fundings from other sources.

Nov TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN Reviewed

BK0211094793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Summary] "To mark the 76th anniversary of the October Revolution, the journal begins with an editorial entitled: The October Path and Our People's Socialist Renovation Process."

Next are: "Article by Senior Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep: Some Problems in Cadre-Related Work at Present; Article by Comrade Trieu Vu: Ho Chi Minh Thought and the Dialectical Relations Between Ethical and Judicial Measures in Social Management; Article by Lieutenant General Le Huu Tach: As for the Current Task Regarding Weapons Depots and Technical Equipment; and Article by Major General Tran Dinh Nghia: Implement the Third Phase of the Motivation Drive To Use Vehicles and Machinery in a Satisfactory, Long-Lasting, Safe, and Economical Fashion."

Found under the "Transition to Socialism in Vietnam: Study To Thoroughly Understand the Resolution of the Seventh Party Congress" section were:

—"Article by Tran Bach Dang entitled: Economic Development and National Defense, and

—"Article by Comrade Chu Van Dinh, secretary of the Thai Binh provincial party committee, entitled: Combine National Defense and Security for National Defense."

Carried under the "New Concepts About The National Defense Task: Problems and Approaches" section are:

—"Article by Major General Van Cuong: Build the Vietnamese People's Army Politically in the New Stage;

—"Article by Colonel Nguyen Chanh Trung: Combine Military and Civilian Means of Communication;

—"Article by Major General Mai Nang: "Build the Sapper Corps To Meet Requirements of New Tasks."

Printed under the "Build a Regular Army: Suggestions About Titles" section are:

—Article by Comrade Ho Nguyen on discipline strengthening.

—Article by Comrade Nguyen Xuan Tu, secretary of the Lam Dong provincial party committee, on how Lam

Dong Province has carried out socioeconomic development and consolidated its national defense and security activities.

—Article by Major General Nguyen Huu Duc, commander of the Lam Dong provincial military command, on the province's efforts to build its local force.

—Article by Comrade Tran Mat, on the account of Dalat City strengthening its national defense and security activities.

This is followed by the "Information and Data" section under which the following articles are found:

—Article by Major Nguyen Duc Tuyen: "Situation of Those Communist Parties in the Former Soviet Union"; and

—Article [unattributed]: "Protecting Infomration in Russia."

New Zealand

Reportage on General Elections Held 6 Nov

National Party Predicted To Win

BK0611081893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0816 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Wellington, Nov 6 (AFP)—A Television New Zealand (TVNZ) computer projection following general elections here Saturday indicates the ruling National Party will have the narrowest possible number of seats to remain as government. TVNZ projected the ruling National Party will have 51 of the 99 seats, with the opposition Labour Party holding 48 seats. Third parties will hold the balance.

Radio New Zealand was projecting a National Party government, but said they could not project the number of seats involved.

In the referendum on voting systems after 47 percent of the vote had been counted, the German-style mixed member proportional representation had 52.3 percent over the existing first past the post system.

Earlier former Labour prime minister David Lange predicted on Radio New Zealand after polls closed that the ruling National Party would win.

"The government, having fought a campaign designed to appeal to greed, will win," Lange said. He said the government's campaign had been one of "supurb cynical insight".

Elections Produce No 'Clear Leader'

BK0611100693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0956 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Wellington, Nov 6 (AFP)—General elections here Saturday have failed to produce a clear leader and New Zealand was now facing a drawn out political crisis. Opposition Labour Party leader Mike Moore was claiming victory, telling supporters: "It's our turn now."

Many of the 99 seats have very close results and will depend on the counting of special votes over the following month.

With 90 of the 99 seats reporting election night final results, the ruling National Party has 42 seats, the opposition Labour Party 45, the Alliance Party two and New Zealand First one seat.

Television New Zealand (TVNZ) predict Prime Minister Jim Bolger will only have 49 seats in parliament, and the fate of his government will depend on the two minority parties.

The result plunges New Zealand into a political limbo, made more complex by the fact that voters have overwhelmingly supported changing the political system from the existing first past the post system to German-style mixed member proportional representation.

A clearly delighted Moore claimed that Bolger had left his home earlier in the evening to claim victory but had had to do a u-turn as results came in.

"Its going to be a long, long night, but for us it will be a warm long night. For them it will be a cold long night." Moore said.

"There is no moral authority for Mr Bolger to govern... We have won, because we have the largest percentage of the vote."

Bolger has made no public appearance yet.

Prime Minister Issues Statement

BK0711002193 Hong Kong AFP in English 2218 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Wellington, Nov 7 (AFP)—Prime Minister Jim Bolger said Sunday he will continue to govern, but would now work more closely with opposition parties following Saturday's general election which produced a hung parliament. His ruling National Party currently holds 49 of the 99 seats, the Labour Party has 46 and the Alliance and New Zealand First each have two. However, the election's final result will be determined only when at least 200,000 special votes, made up from votes cast by registered voters abroad, outside their electorates or in hospital, are counted.

Radio New Zealand (RNZ) reported Sunday that their analysis of previous special voting patterns would result in National holding 49 seats, Labour 47, the Alliance two and New Zealand First one. Bolger told RNZ his party had the largest number of seats and it would continue to govern. He said cabinet would meet Monday, but added "obviously we are not going to make any great decisions that will be constitutionally offensive given the circumstances." He said it was plain that politics here would be different and all parties would have to work together.

"What I want, and I'm sure every New Zealander wants, is to assure the world that New Zealand is a stable democracy and they shouldn't panic," he said. "The world should know New Zealand is still a sensible place."

He said Finance Minister Ruth Richardson was already working to steady finance markets. But opposition leader Mike Moore said Sunday that Bolger had "no moral authority" to continue and he would not rule out the possibility that Labour might try to form a minority government.

Alliance leader Jim Anderton said that Bolger would stay on at this point "because he has got more seats than anybody else."

"No government, even if Labour got a few more seats, will have an absolute majority, we have a new system and it means parliament has to work together."

Anderton, a former Labour MP, ruled out joining Labour to form a new government: "Not at all, no, we're not in to that, that is old politics."

"We're now at the forefront of change again, this will be a new style of politics, a new style of government and I think it is exciting for New Zealand. I don't think it is a crisis for financial markets and I want to say to those markets, get your heads around the fact that this is a new style of government," he said. "This will change the way New Zealand works, but it will not create instability."

Absentee Ballots To Play Key Role

BK0711031493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0148 GMT 7 Nov 93

[By Michael Field]

[Excerpts] Wellington, Nov 7 (AFP)—New Zealand's political future, thrown into turmoil by an indecisive election producing a hung parliament, now depends on 200,000 "special votes" which will flow in from around the world over the next 10 days. Political leaders were Sunday trying to convince a nervous country and worried foreign investors that there was no crisis and instead New Zealand was moving into a new era of consensus government.

Both Prime Minister Jim Bolger and opposition Leader Mike Moore claimed Saturday to have won the election which resulted in the ruling National Party holding 49 of the 99 seats and will be required to provide the parliamentary speaker.

Labour Party holds 46 seats, and the Alliance and New Zealand First two seats each.

Around 1.7 million votes have already been counted, but New Zealanders who live abroad, or who vote outside their electorate, from a hospital bed or earlier in the month, cast "special votes".

In the 1990 elections there were around 200,000 special votes and they are not counted into electorate totals for up to 10 days after the elections. On average each electorate has 2,000 special votes to count and there are at least 10 seats held by majorities of less than 1,000 votes.

Final voting results do not have to be declared legally until November 26 but based on earlier elections it can be expected by around November 19. [passage omitted covered by referent item]

Historian and former Labour MP Michael Bassett said Sunday the next 10 days will be crucial.

"If the National Party on the counts should pick up a seat then a net gain of one, then there is no constitutional crisis, there isn't even the need to call parliament," he told RNZ [Radio New Zealand]. "But if Labour picked up a seat... then parliament will have to be called to resolve the question." [passage omitted]

Finance markets are expected to react negatively to the hung parliament, with one commentator saying the kiwi dollar and sharemarket prices will fall while interest rates will climb. Agriculture Minister John Falloon said great care would be needed to calm investors.

"The risks are very great and I hope people realise that those who wanted to punish the government and politicians that they do risk losing the recovery if we are not very careful," Falloon said.

Maori MPs Hold Balance of Power

BK0711035093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0332 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Wellington, Nov 7 (AFP)—Native Maori members of parliament who form a minority in New Zealand were Sunday holding a balance of power in the country's newly elected hung parliament. On Saturday's election night results the ruling National Party has 49 of the 99 seats and the Labour Party 46 seats while minority parties hold four seats. Three of the four minority seats are held by Maori.

The country also elected more women that ever before to parliament, and its first Samoan born MP.

For Maori, who make up 13 percent of the population and who dominate almost all New Zealand's negative economic and social statistics, the result gives them a rare taste of real power. Maori have had four special Maori seats since 1867 although Maori people have the option of running for and voting on either Maori or general seats. Since 1936 the four Maori seats have been held by Labour. But in an a dramatic change of fortune Labour Saturday lost its Northern Maori seat to New Zealand First candidate Tau Henare. Not only did he knock out Labour's Bruce Gregory but he also defeated veteran Maori rights candidate Matiu Rata who was tipped as a likely winner.

Henare, 32, comes from a traditional chiefly family in the far north of New Zealand, which he described as one of the most neglected parts of the country.

The leader of New Zealand First is another Maori, Winston Peters, who holds a general seat. He was a cabinet minister in Prime Minister Jim Bolger's government until he accused them of breaking 1990 election promises and quit.

The third Maori to hold the crucial balance is 39-year-old grandmother Sandra Lee, a popular city councillor.

A member of the Maori sovereegnty party Mana Motuhake, which is part of the Alliance, she defeated former Labour Party cabinet minister Richard Prebble. She is the first Maori woman to win a general seat and the first women to go into parliament representing a third party.

From Waiheke Island in Auckland's Hauraki Gulf she achieved national fame by leading a campaign against a multi millionaire developer who tried to close public access to scenic parts of the island.

On election night figures Lee is one of 21 women in parliament, up from 16 in the previous parliament. This month marks the 100th anniversary of New Zealand becoming the world's first nation to give votes to women.

Also elected was a Samoan chief Taito Phillip Field, a Labour MP for the predominantly Pacific Island populated Otara seat in Auckland.

Labor Party Seeks Coalition

BK0711075093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] With the outcome of the New Zealand's election in the balance, Labor Party leader Mike Moore says he'll talk with two small minority parties with a view to trying to form a coalition government. With some 200,000 absentee votes still to be counted, the current standing of the party in the new 99-seat parliament is the ruling nationals headed by Prime Minister Jim Bolger 49 seats, Labor 46, the Alliance Party two, and the New Zealand First Party two. However, correspondents point out that even if Labor was able to get the support of the four Alliance and New Zealand First members Mr. Moore would still have only 50 seats in a new parliament. After providing a speaker of the house, Labor and the nationals would each hold 49 seats making it extremely difficult for Mr. Moore to run an effective government.

The head of the Alliance Party, former Labor Party President Jim Anderton, has reacted coolly to suggestions of joining a Labor coalition saying it would make no sense to try to replace the Bolger government. Correspondents say it could be as much as 10 days before final figures for all electorates are known. It pointed out that with as many as 200,000 absentee votes still to be counted, several key electorates could change hands.

MP's Insist No 'Crisis'

BK0711133093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0932 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Wellington, Nov 7 (AFP)—Political leaders here Sunday were trying to minimize the impact of Saturday's general elections, which produced a hung parliament, but fears were growing that financial markets will give New Zealand a bath when they open Monday.

Head of state Governor-General Dame Catherine Tizard said Sunday she had slept well.

"I don't see it as a crisis. Having listened to what leaders said I am sure with good sense and good will we will ultimately be governed in the best interest of the people," Tizard said.

Prime Minister Jim Bolger said Sunday he will continue to govern until the situation resolves itself and would hold cabinet Monday, but "obviously we are not going to make any great decisions that will be constitutionally offensive given the circumstances."

"What I want, and I'm sure every New Zealander wants, is to assure the world that New Zealand is a stable democracy and they shouldn't panic," Bolger said.

"The world should know New Zealand is still a sensible place," he said.

But financial market commentators were expecting the kiwi dollar to fall, wholesale interest rates rise sharply, and share prices tumble as a result of the weekend result and ensuing uncertainty.

Opposition leader Mike Moore has refused to concede defeat, talking tough about the prospect of becoming prime minister.

On Saturday night the count resulted in the ruling National Party holding at best 49 of the 99 seats, but will be required to provide the parliamentary speaker.

The Labour Party holds 46 seats, and the Alliance and New Zealand First hold two seats each.

At least 200,000 special votes, largely absentee and postal votes, remain to be counted in the next 10 days and a large number of seats, where the vote was extremely narrow, could still change hands either way.

The unique difficulty created Saturday was in a referendum in which New Zealand voted to dump its first past the post (FPP) voting system in favour of German style mixed member proportional representation (MMP).

Former Premier Refuses To Help Labor

BK0811000093 Hong Kong AFP in English 2242 GMT 7 Nov 93

[Text] Wellington, Nov 8 (AFP)—Former Labour prime minister David Lange on Monday slammed the party's leader, Mike Moore, saying he had no interest in helping him gain power.

Lange said in the DOMINION newspaper here that he had no interest in helping the "Mike Moore Supporters' Club" maneuver its way into power.

Following Saturday's general election result, which produced a hung parliament, Moore was first to claim power despite the ruling National Party holding 49 seats to 46. Moore issued Sunday a series of demands on National regarding two minor political parties. But Lange says in his column that now was not the time for the Labour Party to be making deals.

Labour had to offer clear alternatives to the policies of the National Party government, Lange said.

The clearest message to be drawn from the 1993 election was that people were tired of right-wing governments.

"So the sadness of the election, for those of us who share that tiredness, is that the Labour Party was not in the contest," he said.

Labour's election campaign was fought by the "Mike Moore Supporters' Club," he wrote.

"The Labour campaign was a remarkable and unprecedented projection of personality."

The character of Moore was sold in a way which was calculated to make the history, traditions and policy of the party the property of the leader.

"It was a first-person-singular campaign in which even the manifesto created through the party's@constitutional processes was presented to the public as a book written by Mike," Lange said.

Stock Market, Dollar Stabilize

BK0811000493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0001 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Wellington, Nov 8 (AFP)—Share prices and the New Zealand dollar fell sharply early Monday as Saturday's indecisive election result send a jolt through financial markets, but stability began returning after the first few hours of trading.

Strong words from central Reserve Bank of New Zealand governor Don Brash helped calm the markets, allowing share prices to steady and the dollar to recover marginally.

The kiwi dollar opened at around 54 U.S. cents from Friday's close of 55.70, slumping to as low as 53.90.

It struggled back to 54.27 U.S. cents by mid-morning as the market heeded calls for calm from political leaders and on confirmation from Brash that it was "business as usual" for the central bank.

The share market's New Zealand Stock Exchange-40 (NZSE-40) capital index collapsed 208 points, or 9.5 percent, in the first minutes of trade on a wave of selling by nervous investors.

After 40 minutes, the index had recovered to be 2005.92 or 179.34 under its pre-election close Friday. Telecom was down 45 New Zealand cents to 4.05 dollars (24 U.S. cents to 2.22 dollars), having tumbled under the 4.00 dollar mark earlier.

The Electoral Commission announced at the weekend that incumbent Prime Minister Jim Bolger's National Party had won 49 of the 99 seats in the parliament, with the opposition Labour Party holding 46 and minor parties four.

But some 200,000 "special" votes—postal, absentee and expatriate—are yet to be counted and could affect the final outcome in a number of seats.

"It's fair to say there hasn't been any panic selling in the market," said a CS First Boston broker. "But it's still early days...it won't be until later that we know what the sell orders are like from overseas."

Fletcher Challenge also recovered a little to be 3.85 dollars, down 35 cents, while Carter Holt Harvey was off 31 cents to 3.40 dollars.

In attempts to calm the market the central bank governor said the focus remained on maintaining New Zealand's zero-to-two percent inflation rate and the bank would take "action as necessary" to preserve the price stability target.

Wholesale interest rates jumped when the debt markets opened before settling at levels substantially [word indistinct] than Friday.

Ninety-day bank bill rates were around 6.38 percent, against 5.14 percent on Friday, while July 1998 bond yields were 6.22 percent, compared with 5.60 percent.

Brash said the best way to keep interest rates at a "moderate level is to remind investors that the value of the New Zealand dollar won't be allowed to erode."

"In the short term, there will be some temporary effect on interest rates but I wouldn't expect it will have a significant effect at all," he said.

Overseas investors are expected to have the whip hand in all markets, with the danger of a mass exit from their existing large holdings of stocks and bonds.

"Foreign investors have holdings that could swamp the (share) market," said broker Don Turkington of Cavill White Securities.

The hung parliament was "just not the sort of governmental situation that prudent investors like."

At the least, the risk premium attached to investing in New Zealand had increased massively, Turkington said.

He saw a danger that overseas investors could, later Monday and Tuesday, take their lead from nervous local selling and quit their positions in the New Zealand market.

A Citibank dealer said it was a positive sign that foreigners had not been lining up to sell the kiwi dollar when the local currency market resumed trading.

Bolger Not To Attend APEC Meeting in Seattle

LD0811110193 Wellington Radio New Zealand International in English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Excerpt] New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger has had to abandon plans to go to next week's Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] meeting in Seattle, where he had hoped to meet United States President Bill Clinton. This followed the country's general election on Saturday, which resulted in a hung parliament. Trade Minister Philip Burdon, who had also planned to attend APEC, will now be leading the New Zealand delegation. Mr Bolger said the timing proved impossible.

[Begin Bolger recording] The APEC meeting is at the precise time we would anticipate the special vote count being concluded, or at the time I would be out of New Zealand, and therefore it's not possible for me to be away. [end recording] [passage omitted]